MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

No. 15,435 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

EX-CONSUL KIMURA SCORES ANGLO-U.S. BRUTALITY STORIES

All Enemy Nationals in Hongkong Receive Good Treatment Says Eye-Witness

TRUE FACTS LISTED

Hori Raps Unjustified Stand Now Adopted by Brazilian Government

Present-day conditions in Hongkong were described by Shiroshichi Kimura, former Japanese Consul in Hongkong, at the request of Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in refutation of the American and British propaganda about the alleged Japanese atrocities in Hongkong, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents in Tokyo, Monday.

Commenting on the claims of Washington that the reported Japanese atrocities have been confirmed by official reports, Mr. Hori said that the American Government seems to be adopting the same methods of propaganda which the British had adopted.

"Fortunately," remarked the Spokesman, "we have here with us this morning Shiroshichi Kimura, who was in Hongkong at the time of its occupation by the Japanese Forces, in the capacity of Japanese Consul. He stayed there till March 10, and he can tell us accurately the conditions in Hongkong."

Introduces Consul Kimura

Mr. Hori then introduced Mr. Kimura to the correspondents.

"I went to Hongkong last May," said Mr. Kimura, "and remained there till March, a period of 10 months.

"I am rather surprised at the speech made by Anthony Eden regarding our treatment of war prisoners in Hongkong. Although I was not directly connected with the treatment of the prisoners, I made enough observations of my own to be able to say that Eden's statement is quite unfounded.

"It is important to consider the following three points in connection with present-day conditions in Hongkong; Firstly, Hongkong was a battlefield not so long ago. The aftermaths of battle are still affecting the life of the people. Secondly, Hongkong is not the same as it was before the war. Communications with the interior of China, and trade with the Chinese ports have been cut, and Hongkong is now quite isolated, economically and politically. Thirdly, Hongkong is under the wartime structure of Japan.

"After the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese troops, a number of British people called on me. It was part of my duty to meet them and explain the new regulations.

"There are 3,000 enemy subjects in Hongkong; 2,500 Britishers, 300 Americans, and 200 people of other nations. These are all civilians.

"Such nationals are allowed to organize their own communities. The British community is led by former Colonial Secretary Gimson; Chief of Justice, Allabaster; Secretary of Financed Butters; and Secretary of Chinese Affairs, North.

"In order to maintain close touch with the Japanese authorities they are living outside their own community, but leading quite happy lives.

"The American community is led by William Hunt, and Mr. Gibson, manager of the Standard Oil Company. All the people are leading peaceful lives.

About 660 Women

"There are about 600 women among the whole number. Some of them are nurses in the hospitals.

"Baron Gillon, the Belgian Ambassador, who happened to be in Hongkong at the time of the outbreak of hostilities, and his wife, are now on their way to Peking to join their family.

"The staff of the foreign consuls are allowed considerable freedom. American Consul-General Southart, is living with Consul Bruin on the Peak.

"The houses of the staff of the American Consulate were on the very front of the battle area. It is a wonder that the British authorities did not take measures to remove them to a safer spot.

"The Japanese authorities are doing their best to protect the neutrals by issuing special certificates which are useful in shipping, traveling, etc.

"There are 10,000 neutrals including Indians, Filipinos and Portuguese.

"Due to the extensive destruction which the Japanese have since been strenuously endeavoring to repair, general living conditions can not, of course, be considered perfect if judged according to the peacetime standards. That this is quite natural under the present circumstances will be understood by anybody. Japanese soldiers as well as the million and a half citizens of Hongkong have also been affected by the aftermath of the battle and some inconvenience must for the time being be experienced in their everyday life. It is the circumstances such as these that do not warrant the giving of specially previleged treatment to enemy nationals. If I may refer to my own condition there while I was a Consul and lived for two months following the occupation, I should point out that I myself had to

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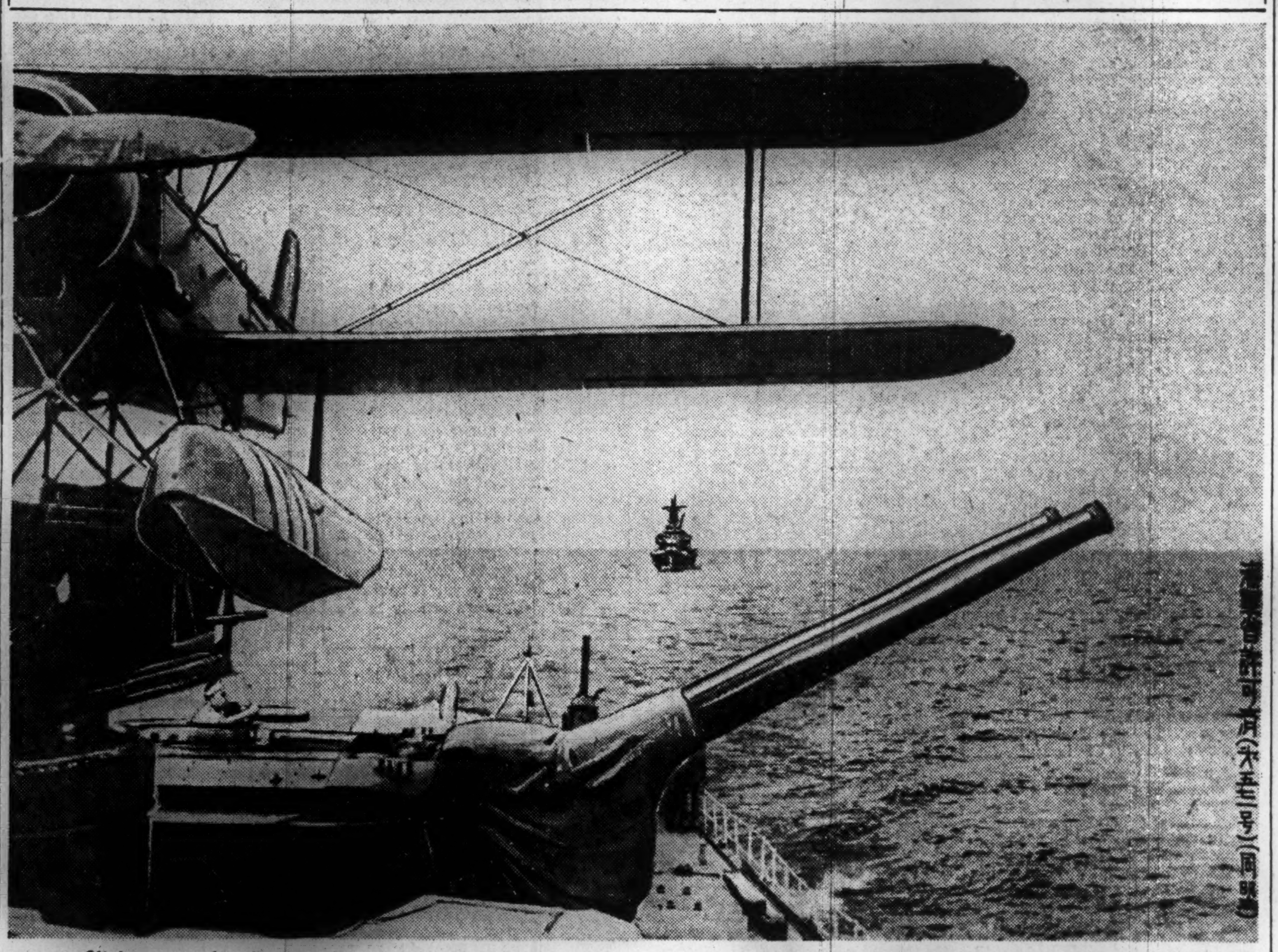
Keeping Southwestern Pacific Clear of Enemy Ships



Slick, streamlined men-of-war of the Japanese Navy are ever on guard for enemy vessels which seeks to interfere with the life-line of the Japanese Empire. The warship in the forefront carries a high-powered single-motor plane which can be bolted off the catapult at an instant notice. (Photograph taken by Cameraman Ashibe of the Navy Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry No. 571)

ANTI-AXIS AGITATION IN BRAZIL MOUNTING

Restrictions on Movements of Japanese Ambassador Ishii Intensified

SANTIAGO KEEPS CALM

Government and Public Maintain Cautious Attitude Over Sinking of Chilean Ship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—Undue pressure of the Brazilian Government upon the Japanese Embassy has been intensified since March 11, according to information available here.

In the past Itaro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, had been allowed to go out of the Embassy compound an hour a day, but since March 11 this freedom has been entirely denied. Telephone communications of the Japanese Embassy have also been cut off.

Mr. Takashi Mori, Counsellor of the Embassy, Colonel Naokata Utsunomiya, military attache, and Commander Atsuo Shigehiro, naval attache, have been confined to their private residences, and their telephone lines have also been disconnected. Not only are they prohibited from going out but they are also barred from contacting people on the outside.

Strict watch is being kept on Colonel Utsunomiya, the Japanese military attache, by two policemen throughout 24 hours.

Conditions in Chile still remain calm, with moderate newspapers sounding a note of warning against rash acts pending disclosure of details of the sinking of the Chilean ship. Both the Government and the general public are also assuming a cautious attitude, and although a student demonstration was held on March 17 at Santiago, only one Japanese shop was attacked. There is no further report of any Japanese resident being maltreated, although some radical newspapers, laborites and some students are advocating diplomatic rupture with Japan.

Although there are indications that the American Government is trying to induce the Chilean Government to sever diplomatic connections with Japan, at present there is no sign of such a development.

In fact, one of the newspapers held the United States responsible for the sinking of the Chilean boat, claiming that the ship might not have been attacked if the United States Government did not order the ship to put out its light.

The anti-Axis movement in Uruguay is chiefly aimed at Germany, and there is no report of Japanese residents in Montevideo and other parts having been assailed.

Speaks on Shotoku Taishi

Dr. Hermann Bohner spoke on the subject of "Shotoku Taishi" before a gathering at the German Embassy Monday night. Dr. Bohner spoke in Japanese.

AIRDROME AT KWEILIN TO BECOME GLIDER-FIELD

Was Once Best-Equipped Field For Big Passenger Planes In Kwangsi Province

Kweilin airdrome, once reputed as the best-equipped airfield in Kwangsi Province, will soon be converted into a glider-field by the men under the command of General Pai Chung-hsi, the Miyako reported from Shanghai Monday, according to Domei.

With 500,000 yuan specially appropriated for the purpose by General Pai Chung-hsi, a glider training camp will be erected in the former stopover point for de luxe passenger planes, the paper reported.

"This step will certainly promote the morale of our men" said an officer in charge of the construction of the glider-field, the Miyako added.

Warship Week in Britain

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—A campaign called "Warship Week," which is aimed at raising £150,000,000 in five months in order to construct a total of 146 warships, is going on in Britain, it was reported here today from London.

ALLIED ARMY MEETING IN CHUNGKING FAILURE

Chiang Refuses to Carry Out Frontal Attack on Japanese Forces

Domei

HONGKONG, March 22.—The military conference among military leaders of Britain, Chungking and the United States, which had been in session in Chungking since March 18, adjourned yesterday without coming to any concrete decisions, it was reliably learned here today.

It was understood that Britain and the United States demanded a more positive and full-scale military move by Chungking in view of the precarious position of Burma. However, it was said that Chungking only committed itself to promises of localized attacks and a move toward Thailand in order to divert Japanese attention to its rear.

Furthermore, Chungking was said to have parried the Anglo-American demand by refusing to involve itself in any large-scale frontal attack against the Japanese until the arrival of reinforcements of war materials from the United States.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U.S. NAVY ADMITS SINKING OF MORE SHIPS

SHANGHAI, March 22.—Axis submarines continued their unrelenting drive against allied shipping, according to reports reaching here today. The United States Navy Department in an official communique admitted that two more American merchant ships, a Hungarian freighter that was in the service of the Anglo-Saxon Powers, and a small vessel belonging to Honduras were torpedoed by Axis submarines off the Atlantic Coast. It is the first Honduran vessel falling victim to Axis undersea craft so far in this war.

Meanwhile, in a previous communique, the Navy Department admitted the loss of the American gunboat, Ashville, 1,270 tons in waters south of Java during a recent naval engagement.

DISORDER BREAKS OUT IN MEXICO

MADRID, March 22.—It is reported from Mexico City that four persons were killed and two severely injured during a fight which broke out between transport workers and farm-hands in Vera Cruz. Some 500 workers armed with pistols, knives and other dangerous weapons, attacked the farm-hands after a heated dispute about the social conditions in the country. The Mexican authorities are showing deep concern over this incident.

U.S. LABOR OPPOSES PLAN TO INCREASE WORKING HOURS

LISBON, March 22.—The necessity of increasing working hours in the war industries in the United States is meeting with considerable difficulties, according to reports reaching here. The Under-Secretary of the Navy told the House of Representatives at the Naval Committee meeting last night that although he personally advocated increasing working hours, he could not conceal his conviction that any such change would arouse considerable opposition from labor. According to authoritative circles, there is a wide difference of opinion in the United States in regard to the advisability of abolishing the 40-hour week and the overtime pay.

7TH MODUS VIVENDI SIGNED AT KUIBISHEV

Prolongation of Fisheries Pact Agreed Between Japan and U.S.S.R.

TO EXPIRE DECEMBER 31

First Sealed in 1928 and Pact Extension Has Been Renewed Annually

Domei

MOSCOW, March 21.—A. I. Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy People's Commissar, and Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, yesterday signed in Kuibishev a protocol on the prolongation of the Fisheries Convention of 1928 for the year 1942 and exchanged notes to this effect, the Soviet Government announced today.

The announcement said:

"As it is well-known, the term of the Fisheries Convention was concluded in 1928 and expired as far back as in May, 1936.

"Since then, in view of the fact that a new fisheries convention was not concluded, the 1928 convention had been annually prolonged for one year by agreements between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Japan.

"Thus, the Fisheries Convention of 1928 was prolonged for the remaining part of 1936 and then prolongation was annually renewed for 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941," the announcement concluded, adding that as a result of the negotiations which took place concerning the prolongation of the 1928 Fisheries Convention for 1942, the Governments of the Soviet Union and Japan reached a new agreement.

Signed at Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 22.—The signing of a modus vivendi for extension of the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention to the end of this year took place at 5 p.m. Friday at the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs here between Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador, and A. J. Vyschinsky, the acting Foreign Commissar.

The newly signed agreement will expire on December 31 this year.

Seventh Modus Vivendi

The modus vivendi which has been signed by Japan and the Soviet Union extending the Fisheries Convention until the end of this year is the seventh such arrangement.

The first modus vivendi was concluded in May, 1936, after fruitless efforts by Japan to conclude a new fisheries treaty which would be satisfactory to both sides.

Up to the very moment when negotiations were started for the conclusion of this latest modus vivendi, Japan did not give up hope to reach an accord on a new basic fisheries agree-

(Continued on Page 2)

TROOPS IN BATAAN URGED TO GIVE UP BY JAPANESE ARMY

MILITARY TO DIRECT ENEMY ENTERPRISES

Army and Navy Authorities Issue Rulings for Areas in Central China

SIX POINT STATEMENT

Enterprises of Minor Importance to Be Managed by China Affairs Board

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 22.—Regulations for military control of enterprises of enemy nationalities in Central China, excluding the Wuhan Districts, which has been placed under this control since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, were announced yesterday by Japanese Army and Navy authorities in the Shanghai area.

According to the announcement, of all enemy enterprises, those of military necessity will be placed under the direct control of the military authorities, while others will be managed by the China Affairs Board.

The regulations are as follows:

1. Enterprises under military control will be, in proportion to military necessity, managed directly by the Army and Navy forces, or entrusted to nominees of the Supreme Army and Navy Commanders, or placed under the charge of specially appointed controllers.

2. Management of enterprises, executed by the chief of the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board.

3. Juristic acts of former proprieters and managers toward the enterprises still under military control will be invalid excepting in the case of approval of the Supreme Army and Navy commanders.

4. When necessary, from military and other standpoints, means and ways of military control will be changed and various dealings, including sale of properties of enterprises under military control, will be ordered.

5. Enterprises, which should be placed under military control, will be nominated by the Supreme Army and Navy commanders.

6. Enterprises of enemy nationalities, those financed by enemy countries or nationals, and those controlled by enemy nationals as of December 8, should report to the chief of the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board by April 20, 1942.

U.S. LOWER HOUSE PASSES FUNDS FOR PANAMA CANAL

Appropriation of $100,000,000 Approved for New Set Of Locks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—The United States House of Representatives today approved an appropriation of over $100,000,000 for the construction of a new set of locks for the Panama Canal and for construction work, according to dispatches from Washington.

The cost of construction of the new set of locks in Panama is reported to be approximately $57,000,000.

The bill which has now been passed to the Senate, is said to be included in the non-military expenditure amounting to $350,000,000 covered by the new budget of the War Department.

TSUBOKAMI TO RETURN

Envoy Scheduled to Confer With Tokyo Officials

Domei

BANGKOK, March 22.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, is scheduled to leave here by plane for Tokyo next Saturday or the early part of next month at the latest to discuss current matters with his Home Government.

Ambassador Tsubokami recently has had several interviews with Premier Pibul and it is generally believed that his temporary return to Tokyo is based upon the conversations he held with the Thai Premier.

137 German Residents Interned in Sumatra Rescued by Japanese

Domei

PADANG, March 21.—Japanese Army Forces rescued 137 German women and children, who were interned at Fort Dekock, about 100 kilometers north of this city on March 17, it was learned here today. For two years, since the German campaign against the Netherlands, these women and children have been living in filth and squalor at the fort, it was disclosed.

GERMANS PUSH BACK NEW SOVIET DRIVES

Luftwaffe Pounds Harbor Facilities at Kerch—Downs 51 Enemy Aircraft

LENINGRAD BEING POUNDED

Large-Scale Preparations for Coming Spring Offensive in Full Swing

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—Renewed Soviet offensives on the Kerch Peninsula, in western Crimea, were repulsed by German land and air forces yesterday, the High Command announced today.

While Luftwaffe units pounded Soviet harbor installations at Kerch, other formations of German warplanes effectively cooperated with land forces operating south of Lake Ilmen, in the north, and the Donetz Basin, in northwestern Ukraine.

In these actions, serious damages were dealt to vital railway facilities, including 24 Soviet supply trains as well as several railway stations.

In a resume of German aerial achievements, the High Command revealed that the Luftwaffe shot down 51 Soviet planes on the entire eastern front today.

Leningrad Shelling Continues

German artillery continued to bombard vital military equipments and emplacements in Leningrad today, the communique continued.

In the Mediterranean area, strong formations of German dive bombers rained heavy charges on Malta Island throughout the day. In this attack La Venezi airdrome was severely damaged and six British planes simultaneously were destroyed on the ground while four enemy aircraft were shot down in combat.

With reference to naval operations in the Mediterranean, it was disclosed that German submarines intercepted a strongly protected British convoy while other units of submarines sank a 1,960-ton British destroyer of the Jervis class, off the coast of Sollum.

Large-scale preparations for the coming German spring offensive against the Soviet Union now is under full swing as the severe Soviet winter, which has hampered military operations, has begun to disappear, it was learned here today.

A new mobilization order, unprecedented in scale, was issued at the end of last year and reportedly more than several millions of troops already have been called for duty in all branches of the service.

24-Hour Program

Meantime, manufacture of war materials, including various types of weapons, is being carried out on a 24-hour day program, it was said.

The temporary shortage of labor, caused by the enormous mobilization order, has been relieved by the importation of 2,500,000 workers from France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania and other countries in Europe and the training of unskilled labor in Germany has eased the labor shortage, it was said.

Occupation of the rich Ukraine district has eased the food situation in Germany, which, heretofore, always has been confronted with the vital problem of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs since Germany has not been able to produce within the country all foodstuffs required.

In order to further develop the rich Ukraine farmlands, more than 16,000 skilled farmers were said to have been sent to this district.

A huge fleet of submarines, meantime, is said to be under construction and intensive training courses are being given to crews for the undersea warships, all indicating that Germany will begin an all-out spring offensive against British

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Drop Leaflets Advising Enemy to Surrender

TIME LIMIT FIXED

Australian Authorities Admit Inability to Hold Port Moresby Any Longer

NEW PLANS ARE MAPPED

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—The United States War Department has announced the Japanese Army Headquarters in the Philippines dropped leaflets on American troops on Bataan peninsula urging them to surrender by noon, March 22, reports from the American capital disclosed.

It was revealed the notice was addressed to Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainright, Commander-in-Chief of United States forces in the Philippines.

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, today attended an Australian military conference held in Melbourne and discussed important matters, according to information obtained from British sources today.

He is scheduled to leave for Canberra on March 24 to see John Curtin, Australian Premier, the information stated.

Can't Hold Any More

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—According to a dispatch reaching here from Melbourne, Australian authorities are reported to have reached a decision that, in the face of terrific and headlong Japanese attacks on Port Moresby, it is almost impossible for Australian troops to hold New Guinea no matter how hard they resist Japanese Forces.

On the basis of this decision, Australian military authorities now are reported to be mapping out defense plans for the continent in order to cope with approaching threat of attacks.

U.S. Abandons Hope

The flight to Australia of General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the forces defending the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippine Islands, was recently reported.

It is evident, comments the Miyako, that he has abandoned hope of saving the peninsula from the Japanese.

"General MacArthur's flight from the Philippines has ended his short career as the so-called hero," the paper proceeds. "He fondly believed he would be able to keep the Japanese from the Bataan Peninsula for an indefinite period of time. The Americans, who had been despondent over American and British defeats in the War of Greater East Asia, were quick to work themselves into the belief that of all allied officers, General MacArthur would fight to the last ditch in the battle for the Bataan Peninsula. They were oblivious of the fact that if the Japanese Forces did not press hard on General MacArthur's Philippine troops they had already trapped in the Peninsula, it was because they did not consider it worth while to do so.

Japanese Guess Correct

"It was not long before it became evident that the Japanese were in the right in concluding that the enemy troops bottled up in the peninsula had but to choose between surrendering or starving to death. And the irrefutable evidence of the accuracy of the Japanese guess has been furnished by the flight of General MacArthur to Australia, leaving his troops trapped in the Bataan peninsula to work out their destinies.

"There is nothing remarkable about General MacArthur's flight to Australia. It is customary for an American or British officer to abandon his post in a difficult position.

"In Australia General MacArthur, according to reports, will confer with Major-General Gordon Bennett on measures for Anglo-American defense of Australia. No man is better qualified to discuss things with him than Major-General Bennett. This British officer was the first to abandon his troops in the Malay Peninsula before the advancing Japanese and flee to Australia.

"There are indications of a widening gap between the commands of American and British forces in the southern region. One of them is the reported replacement of General Sir Archibald Wavell by General MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

"Additional evidence that the leaders of allied countries are divided is available. At a party held in New York some time ago Lord Halifax

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FORMER DELEGATES GUESTS OF LEGATION

Japanese Officers Who Served In Post-War Missions in Hungary Are Feted

Twenty-three years ago 14 Japanese Army and Naval officers took active parts in various post-war conferences in Budapest, and on Monday seven high-ranking officers from that group were guests at a luncheon given by the Royal Hungarian Legation in Tokyo.

Japan named the 14 men to represent the Government as chief delegates in the Inter-allied Military Control Mission, the Boundary Delimitation Commission, the Air Force Mission and the Danube-Adria Mission, which met in Budapest in 1919 and were in operation for four years. The Hungarian Minister to Japan Nicholas de Vegh, extended an invitation to all of these delegates, but six have passed away since, while one is on active duty at the front.

Yanagawa Makes Speech

At this unique gathering, Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, former Justice Minister, represented the Japanese delegates and made an address in which he related the experiences of the days spent in Hungary. He spoke warmly of the spontaneous sympathy extended to the Japanese officers by the Hungarian people during those days shortly after the conclusion of the first World War, despite the fact that Japan and Hungary had been at war with each other. Now, he emphasized, the two nations are united in a close bond of friendship as members of the Tripartite Pact, which will lead to common prosperity and happiness.

In his response to General Yanagawa, the Hungarian Minister expressed his gratitude for the presence of the seven high-ranking officers and for their warm friendship manifested toward Hungary and the Hungarian people. He added his deep desire for a bright future for Japan and the gallant, heroic Japanese.

General Yanagawa served as the chief Japanese delegate and chairman to the Hungarian-Jugoslavian Boundary Delimitation Commission. Other officers attending the luncheon were Lieutenant-General Kazumoto Machijiri, Lieutenant-General Mitsunobu Sano, Major-General Viscount Ryutaro Oshima, Major-General Kiyomaro Otani, Captain Takeo Yamagata and Captain Kyosuke Mizuno.

Ando Not Present

Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, who was unable to attend, was the chief Japanese delegate to the Czechoslovakian-Hungarian Boundary Delimitation Commission. It was regretfully announced that Rear-Admiral Soichi Kasuya, who was chief delegate to the Danube-Adria Commission, had died on January 26 in Tokyo.

Among the Hungarian representatives at the gathering were Dr. E. Haban, Press Attache of the Hungarian Legation, and F. Metzger, of the Hungarian Telegraph News Agency.

The luncheon, held at the Legation in Kojimachi, continued from one o'clock Sunday afternoon to three. The Japanese officers informally related interesting episodes of their stay in Hungary.

Germans Push Back New Soviet Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

shipping in order to further cut off Britain's rapidly diminishing supplies.

Soviet Losses Huge

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 21.—The losses suffered by the Soviet forces in the winter campaign on the Eastern front are far heavier than hitherto reported, according to the casualty lists and staff reports of the Soviet Army captured on the Eastern front, as well as from the statements of Soviet prisoners.

According to these reports, the 1st battalion of the Siberian 312th Infantry Regiment lost 486 men out of the total of 784 troops in actions up to the end of last month. After their long strenuous journey from Siberia to the west, the troops of this regiment, after only four weeks of training at Omsk, were transported to a sector southeast of Lake Ilmen, where they were thrown into action at once, although hardly fit for action. In addition to the losses suffered in actions, the 1st Battalion lost 70 men who died from starvation, cold or illness.

The Soviet 42nd Rifle Brigade likewise suffered enormous losses. The 1st and 2nd battalions of this brigade, which were reinforced by thousands of reserves from Antibishovo, Siberia, on March 1, were almost completely annihilated in the violent fighting during the first two weeks of March.

The Soviet 1230th Infantry Regiment which was reinforced by reserves from Siberia, suffered so heavily in the six-day fighting in the Waldai sector, where they were ordered to break through the German lines in a frontal attack, that the companies of the regiment were reduced to 30 to 40 men.

Cripps Arrives in Karachi

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal and special envoy to India, arrived, in Karachi today accompanied by his party, according to a Karachi report received here today.

Uruguay to Protest

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—The Uruguayan Government has sent a protest to Germany through the Swedish Government on the sinking of the 6,075-ton Uruguayan vessel Montevideo by a German submarine, according to a report received here from the Uruguay capital today.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

The Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement

HOCHI—It is a matter for genuine congratulation that the negotiations which had been going on between Japan and Soviet Russia for the conclusion of a modus vivendi regarding the fishery problem have been brought to a successful conclusion and that the new Agreement has just been signed. Negotiations for the conclusion of similar provisional agreements have been repeated every year since 1936 and it may be said that the conclusion of the new provisional Agreement was only a matter of course, considering the approach of this year's fishing season, but the fact cannot be denied at the same time that, in view of the present international situation, the successful conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese parleys at the present moment is of special significance.

The War of Greater East Asia is now in full swing and having regard to the trends of the European hostilities also, the cunning United States and Britain have been doing their utmost to entice Soviet Russia into their camp. Coming, as it did, at such a time, the conclusion of the new Agreement will be of special efficacy in preserving friendly relationship between Japan and Soviet Russia.

The Soviet-Japanese fishery problem has witnessed many vicissitudes during the last several years and the situation has hitherto been barely patched up through the conclusion of a modus vivendi each year. If this problem is to be solved effectually, however, it will not be enough to repeat the conclusion of provisional Agreements year after year. It is most desirable that a regular and permanent Fishery Treaty should be concluded with the least possible delay so that Soviet-Japanese fishery relations may be placed on a really secure basis. It is also to be hoped that the conclusion of the new provisional Agreement will prove the occasion for accelerating the settlement of many issues outstanding between the two countries including the North Saghalien oil and coal concessions problem.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Soviet Government has frequently avowed its adherence to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty, but if it wants to dispel various rumors current of late regarding its relations with the United States and Britain, it will be well advised to take positive steps to conclude a regular Fishery Treaty with Japan and to dispose of all diplomatic issues pending between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Personnel Administration

YOMIURI—Military administration in Japan's occupied areas is making steady headway. At Hongkong, a Governor-General has been appointed and various organizations were quickly established. As highest advisers to military administration, many notable persons have already been appointed. They include Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada, Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Count Hideo Kodama, Hyogoro Sakurai, Kenjito Kitajima and others. Regulations concerning the civil governors in these areas also have been established and enforced. These civil governors have been selected from among politicians, militarymen, administrators, diplomats and civilians with careers and experience in the southern regions.

It is noteworthy that the appointments of civil governors will afford a chance to greatly reform personnel administration. At present, 55 civil governors and 350 civil administrators can be appointed according to the regulations. These officials are only for the Army services. Since the Navy also has the same regulations, it is expected that a goodly number of civil governors and civil administrators will be further appointed. All this will involve large-scale personnel administration. As their appointments are active, the sphere of their selection will be narrowed gradually. It is feared that the selection of really competent persons for the respective posts may become not so easy as it used to be.

The dispatch of capable men to the occupied areas is an important matter, considering Japan's brilliant war results. The selection of these officials, therefore, ought to be conducted with a long-range view in mind. The selection should not be limited to retired militarymen and Government officials, but be extended to Government officials on active services in all the Ministries.

Fishery Negotiations

CHUGAI—The Board of Information has announced that a modus vivendi extending the Fisheries Convention until the end of this year was signed between Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and Acting-Soviet Foreign Commissar A. J. Vyschinsky at Kuibishev on March 20.

The conclusion of the modus vivendi, which is the seventh such arrangement, is not expected to lead to any great improvement in the position of Japanese fishery interests in northern waters. If we attach any great significance to the temporary arrangement which has been concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union, it is in the light of the world situation. In view of the delicate nature of international relations at present, we should think that we must count it fortunate that an agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union on a modus vivendi if not on a long-term fisheries agreement. The successful conclusion of negotiations is evidence of the fact that the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact continues to exist as a matter of fact. There is no doubt that the present settlement will produce far-reaching effects on countries which are working to alienate the Soviet Union from Japan.

The Fisheries Convention was to have expired in 1936. While Japan was endeavoring to bring to a settlement the negotiations for the conclusion of a new basic fisheries treaty the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed. This development precluded the conclusion of a fisheries treaty. A modus vivendi, instead, was concluded extending the Fisheries Convention for a year. Japanese fisheries in northern waters have since been regulated on a year-to-year basis.

Last year saw the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact and the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the Soviet Union. These developments raised hopes that negotiations for the conclusion of a new basic fisheries treaty would be brought to a settlement within the year. The outbreak of the Soviet-German War in the meanwhile, necessitated the Soviet Union to suspend negotiations.

The fishery rights enjoyed by Japan in northern waters under the Portmouth Treaty concluded following the Russo-Japanese War have changed in their contents in recent years. The fishery grounds operated by Japanese interests today are not as extensive as they were in the early years of the Fisheries Convention. If there is any country which will suffer from the diminution in fishery grounds operated by Japanese interests that country must be the Soviet Union. The fact of the matter is, that Japanese fishery interests operating in waters outside the territorial limit of the Soviet Union are on a greater scale than along the coast of Kamchatka. Thus a new basic fishery treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union would not be very important to this country. This, however, should not cause this country to be indifferent to the question of reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on a long-term basic fishery treaty. The existence of such an agreement would immensely help the cause of political relations between the two countries.

Captain of British Destroyer Is Amazed At Accuracy of Japan's Naval Gunnery

Lieutenant-Commander Joseph Thompson, 40, captain of the British destroyer, Jupiter (2,400 tons), who was rescued by the Japanese Forces after being adrift for over 40 hours in the Java Sea, expressed his astonishment at the deadly accuracy of Japanese bombardment when interviewed by a Domei reporter.

The Lieutenant-Commander, who was subsequently taken to a concentration camp where he is now being accorded warm treatment, gave his version of the naval encounter to the following effect:

"The Jupiter, with a crew of 105 men, was engaged chiefly in convoying transports in the Atlantic before it was dispatched to the Southwest Pacific. At the news of the imminent danger of Singapore, we left the naval port of Plymouth and sped to the fortress, reaching there two days before it surrendered. After the loss of the fortress, the destroyer was included in the combined Allied fleet, but due to lack of understanding among the fleet because of the mixture of American, British and Dutch, various difficulties were incurred.

"On February 27, we pulled out of Surabaya port and were patroling the Java Sea when we encountered the Japanese Fleet toward noon. I was completely surprised by the accuracy of the Japanese bombardment during the ensuing exchange of fire. Following only five minutes of battle, the British destroyer, Electra, was sent to the bottom while another destroyer, belonging to the Netherlands East Indies Navy, met a similar fate 18 minutes after the commencement of the firing when it was hit by a torpedo.

"From the very beginning, we felt that the American cruisers lacked fighting spirit, and true enough our contention was verified when not many minutes after the start of the battle, they took to their heels. The incessant and accurate bombardment of the Japanese Forces obliged us subsequently to flee likewise, but they persistently stuck on our trail and late that night, we were blocked from all means of escape.

"A terrific naval battle again followed, but the Japanese Navy again demonstrated its deadly accuracy by causing fires to break out in a British destroyer and an American cruiser.

"It must have been close to 9 p.m. when, sensing it was absolutely impossible for us to escape, I ordered my men to fight till the last. Just as I gave the command, however, I felt a terrific jolt and was thrown overboard. My vessel was hit by a torpedo, and it sank only five minutes afterward.

"For two days, I drifted on the oil-covered sea without food or water and was finally picked up by a Japanese warship off the Java coast. I will never forget the moment when I was kindly given bread and butter by the Japanese Forces."

MORE CREDITS GIVEN TO CHUNGKING BY U.S.

Final Determination of Terms Of Loan to Be Decided at Some Future Time

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Financial determination of the terms of the new $500,000,000 United States loan to the Chungking regime will depend upon international conditions after the termination of hostilities, it was reported from Washington today.

The agreement, consisting of three articles was signed in Washington Saturday on behalf of the United States by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and on behalf of the Chungking regime by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong.

The three articles are as follows:

Article 1. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States agrees to the establishment forthwith on the books of the United States Treasury of $500,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make transfers from this credit in such amounts and at such times as the Government of the Republic of China shall request through the Minister of Finance to the accounts in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the name of the Government of the Republic of China or any agencies designated by the Minister of Finance. Such transfers may be requested by and such accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may be drawn upon by the Government of the Republic of China either directly or through such persons or agencies as the Minister of Finance shall authorize.

Article 2. Financial determination of the terms upon which this financial aid is given, including the benefits to be rendered the United States in return, will be deferred by the two contracting parties until the progress of events after the war makes clearer the final terms and benefits which will be in the mutual interest of the United States and China and will promote the establishment of lasting world peace and security.

In determining the final terms and benefits full cognizance shall be given to the desirability of maintaining a healthy and stable economic and financial situation in China in the post-war period, as well as during the war, and to the desirability of promoting mutually advantageous economic and financial relations between the United States and China and the betterment of worldwide economic and financial relations.

Article 3. This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date.

Ex-Consul Kimura Scores Anglo-U.S. Brutality Stories

(Continued from Page 1)

endure considerable inconveniences and privations. Six or seven window glasses in the bedroom of my residence remained without being repaired while the cracked ceiling was the cause of constant fear.

"Having been a civil official, I did not have much to do directly with the question of the treatment of war prisoners. But as one who has been on the spot until very recently, I can say definitely on the strength of my own personal observation of actual conditions there that the treatment of war prisoners at Hongkong as alleged by British Foreign Secretary Eden is wholly unimaginable. Let me elaborate:

Good Medical Treatment

"a. The British soldiers taken into hospital during the battle are still receiving very good medical treatment, and British nurses are allowed to remain in the hospitals to attend their patients without restriction.

"b. Enemy nationals are living with their families in ordinary dwelling houses. They seem to have requirements to same special kind or other, but they are generaly comfortable in everyday life. Some of the outsiders have even appealed to the authorities to be allowed to live in these houses where food is plentiful.

"Very liberal treatment is being accorded to those enemy nationals who have special status, such, for instance, as high British officials, those who are connected with banking establishments and families of those who are hospital patients.

"c. Members of the consulate staffs of enemy countries are in principle permitted to live in their respective residences, their individual desires being considered carefully. They are given the best treatment possible under the prevailing conditions in Hongkong. In the meantime, the Japanese authorities are adopting measures to further improve the general situation.

"d. To neutral nationals, numbering more than ten thousand, the Japanese authorities issue certificates identifying their respective status and are affording various facilities for acquiring provisions, traveling, domicile, etc.

"What I have said is all based on my personal observations on the spot. If anyone expects the present Hongkong to be the same as the Hongkong which prospered before the war through profitable trade with China's interior regions and foreign countries, there may naturally be found various shortcomings today. Hongkong has gone through the ravages of war. No extravagant requirements can be met under the present circumstances. Considering the extensive destruction wrought by war only two months ago, the present condition in Hongkong should rather be an object of thankfulness: it has no cause to be blamed."

Brazil's Action Rapped

After Mr. Kimura had made his interesting address about conditions in Hongkong, Mr. Hori wound up the meeting by issuing a statement regarding the ill-treatment of Japanese civilians in Brazil by the Brazilian authorities. He declared that the alleged fifth column activities of the Japanese civilians which is being offered as an excuse by the Brazilian authorities, will never justify their action.

"It is reported that the Brazilian Government has published a letter said to have been seized from a Japanese, alleged to contain detailed plans for a Japanese military organization in Brazil led by a Japanese general," the Spokesman said, adding, "it is further alleged that 25,000 Japanese who belonged to this organization could easily occupy Sao Paulo in 30 minutes."

Mr. Hori then recalled that the American Government at the end of February published the so-called Dies Committee report alleging the existence of serious fifth column activity, and holding the Japanese responsible. The wholesale arrest of Japanese civilian followed, he pointed out.

"It is most unfortunate and most regrettable," continued the Spokesman, "if the Brazilian Government is copying measures started by the U.S. Can you imagine that a mere band of 25,000 Japanese could occupy the city of Sao Paulo in 30 minutes? Even if, for the sake of argument, they did occupy it, the city would certainly be reoccupied in another 30 minutes by the regular Brazilian troops. It is as clear as daylight that such a foolish plan could not possibly exist. I definitely state that the 'secret letter excuse' will never justify the wholesale oppression of Japanese civilians which the Brazilian Government has now embarked upon."

5,058 WAR ORPHANS COMING TO CAPITAL

Will Pay Homage to Souls of Hero Fathers Enshrined in Yasukuni Jinsha

Representative orphans of war heroes from all parts of the country are arriving in Tokyo to pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine on March 28 and 29.

The vanguard of them, comprising 11 children from Taiwan, arrived on March 22, and at their lodgings at the Nippon Seinenkan, they are waiting for the day when they will be permitted to meet their fathers' souls at the Yasukuni Shrine.

In all, 5,058 orphaned children are expected to visit the Shrine during the two-day period.

Children from Fukuoka Prefecture, numbering 170, will be the first group of such children to pay homage at the Shrine. They are expected to make their visit at 8 a.m. on March 28. In a special ceremony performed by the Shrine priests in the hall nearest to the inner Shrine, they will meet their deified fathers.

Children from Tokyo are scheduled to visit the Shrine at 3:30 p.m. on March 29.

On March 27, the children will attend ceremonies sponsored by the Welfare Ministry and the Military Relief Association, which have arranged for their trips to the capital to pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Will Bow Toward Palace

At 8 a.m. that day, the children will gather near the Nijubashi, the main entrance to the Imperial Palace.

They will worship with their faces turned toward the Palace.

Then, they will march to the Constitution Hall in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, where the ceremonies of the Welfare Ministry and the Military Relief Association will be held.

The Welfare Ministry's ceremony will begin at 1 p.m. It will be opened with an address by Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi. General Baron Takeji Nara, president of the Military Relief Association, will then give a talk to the children.

An hour later, the ceremony of the Military Relief Association will start.

His Imperial Highness General Yasuhiko Asaka, patron of the Association, is expected to attend the ceremony.

Addresses by Premier Hideki Tojo and representatives of the Army and the Navy will feature the function. Shoji Iwatsugu, a sixth year student of the second national school of Sendai will speak on behalf of the children.

Stay Will Be Pleasant

The authorities have taken steps to insure that the sojourn of the children in the capital will be as pleasant as possible.

The Red Cross Society will open first aid stations for the benefit of the visiting war orphans at several places in the city.

The Metropolitan Police Board has reached an agreement under which doctors belonging to the Doctors' Association of Tokyo will be on hand to attend to any cases of illness among the children. Children requiring hospital treatment will be admitted to the police hospital run by the Police Board.

SOCIETY CHANGES NAME

Nichirankai Now Called Indonesian Association

The Nichirankai, or the Japan-Dutch Association, which was established here in 1938 for promotion of friendship between Japan, the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies, shortly will change its name to the Indonesian Association, according to Domei.

The decision was adopted at a directors' meeting of the organization this afternoon.

During the absence of its president, Naotake Sato, who is now en route to Kuibishev as Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Vice-President Masaji Inouye will be acting president of the Indonesian Association, it was also decided at the meeting.

Troops in Bataan Urged to Surrender

(Continued From Page 1)

spoke as though the combined democracies were invincible. Maxim Litvinov, who was present, was quick to protest. He said that it was not the time for the democracies to wax hopeful on the supposition that they were invincible."

200 Best 'Soldiers of the Soil' Disband—Rendered Great Work in Agricultural Field

The Agricultural "Propelling" Corps, whose aim is to serve the nation through the increase of agricultural products in wartime Japan, held a disbandment ceremony from 1:00 p.m. on March 23, at the official residence of the Agriculture Minister, according to Domei.

This "troop," composed of 200 best "soldiers of the soil" was chosen from the 15,000 members of the Agricultural Extension Corps. After receiving fundamental training at the training camp for executives of Manchoukuo-Mongolian colonization, they visited 29 prefectures of all parts of Japan from last October, and reaped tremendous results with the cooperation of the various agricultural developing bodies.

Completing their six months course, the members, led by Commander Nishimura, met on March 23, at the official residence of the Agriculture Minister with hoes in their hands and rucksacks on their backs. After the Imperial Rescript was read, a report of the training was given by the Commander, and certificates were presented. Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino and Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Chief Executive of the Federation for National Service through agriculture, then thanked them for their good work and expressed their wish for greater cooperation in the future.

The ceremony was brought to a close at 3:00 p.m. after an oath was made by Gengi Suzuki of Fukushima Prefecture as the representative of the troop. The members then returned to their respective homes with new ardor burning in their hearts.

Axis Convoys Continue Trips in Mediterranean As Enemy Attacks Fail

Declaring that Axis maritime traffic is continuing regularly while the air and sea activities of the British are daily decreasing, the Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo issued an official statement Monday, emphatically denying the claims of the London radio on March 19 that British torpedo planes successfully attacked two Italian convoys in the Mediterranean Sea. The only loss suffered by either of the two convoys was a 200-ton merchantman sinking after striking an Italian mine. Attacks by British aircraft on these ships were complete failures, the announcement claimed, and the enemy is restricted to limited submarine activity in the Mediterranean.

7th Modus Vivendi Signed at Kuibishev

(Continued from Page 1)

ment.

Under the terms of the modus vivendi which was signed last year, negotiations were started in the early part of the year for the conclusion of a new basic treaty. They made progress until June, when the German-Soviet war broke out, with the result that the discussions had to be held in abeyance.

There was no prospect for an early resumption of negotiations as the year drew to a close.

In December, Japan demanded a resumption of negotiations. The Soviet Union asked for time to consider the proposal.

When Japan satisfied itself that it would be hopeless to reach an agreement within the year, it moved to open negotiations for the conclusion of a modus vivendi extending the Fisheries Convention until the end of 1942.

As in 1941, efforts will be made by Japan and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement on a new treaty replacing the Fisheries Convention which both countries admit has outlived its usefulness.

History Recalled

The history of fisheries negotiations is in a sense the history of political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

As early as 1932 the Hirota-Karakhan agreement was signed to take the place of a Fisheries Convention pending the conclusion of a new basic fisheries treaty.

In 1936, before the expiry of the Hirota-Karakhan agreement, the first modus vivendi was signed extending the Fisheries Convention until the end of that year.

Meanwhile, negotiations for the conclusion of a new basic fisheries treaty were pushed.

In October 1936, an agreement was reached on a new treaty within the framework of the Hirota-Karakhan agreement. All preparations were completed for the signing of the treaty. Then abruptly the Soviet Union changed its attitude and declined to affix its signature to the agreement. The change of heart on the part of the Soviet Union was based on the ground that Japan had aligned itself with Germany against the Comintern.

This left Japan with no choice but to seek another extension of the Fisheries Convention.

The second modus vivendi was signed on December 28, 1936, just before the expiry of the first modus vivendi.

The third modus vivendi was signed on the part of Japan by Mamoru Shigemitsu, then Ambassador to the Soviet Union, on December 29, 1937.

The year 1938 was full of incidents between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Pressure Increases

It was in that year that the Soviet authorities applied increased pressure against Japanese interests in Soviet territory. Their refusal to allow the Koryu Maru to visit northern waters was one of a series of outrageous acts committed by them against Japan.

But Japan did not allow the unpleasant incidents involving it with the Soviet Union to stand in the way of its efforts to reach an agreement on a new basic fisheries treaty. It pushed the negotiations. It had to give up hope of reaching a settlement within the year, however, when it saw that the Moscow Government had no mind to come to terms.

The fourth modus vivendi extending the Fisheries Convention for yet another year, until the end of 1939, was signed between Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, then Ambassador in Moscow, and Foreign Commissar Litvinov, when the year covered by the arrangement was one third out.

The signature of the fifth modus vivendi came on December 31, 1939. The provisional agreement expressly stipulated that the new basic treaty to be concluded during 1940 should replace the modus vivendi.

The sixth modus vivendi was signed on January 21, 1941 between Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

That agreement had provision for the establishment of a mixed commission to agree on details of the new agreement to replace the Fisheries Convention.

U.S. ADMITS SHIP LOSSES

40 Freighters Already Sunk in Atlantic by Submarines

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—A total of 40 United States freighters have been attacked and sunk by enemy submarines in Atlantic waters since the outbreak of the current war, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

The communique further revealed that five American vessels and another Allied ship were lost in the same waters during the past week, the report added.

EDEN'S LIES AFFECT JAPANESE IN LONDON

Internees Subjected to Harsh Treatment After Propaganda Speech

The false propaganda, concerning the so-called cruel acts of the Japanese toward the British in Hongkong publicized by British Foreign Minister Major R. Anthony Eden, has affected the Japanese residents in London, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon.

Among the Japanese residents in Great Britain, the diplomats are remaining in London and the civilians are interned in the concentration camps at the Isle of Man. About 200 Japanese are interned there.

It is reported that each of them are supplied with a daily ration of three-quarter pound of bread, one pound of potatoes, six ounces of vegetables and three and a half ounces of meat. Once or twice a week, a small amount of tea or coffee, sugar, margarine, oatmeal, cheese, jam and fried fish is distributed.

Mr. Kano, president of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, had till then been allowed to remain in London. Refuting these British lies, Mr. Kano told a reporter of the Daily Express, on the day when Foreign Minister Eden talked about the "cruelties enacted by the Japanese," that the Japanese could never have done such a thing and that the story might have been invented by Chungking. For uttering this statement, he was arrested on the following day and interned in the prison at the Isle of Man.

As regards other internees, the dispatch stated that Japanese women are allowed to remain in the capital, but they are having a hard time, for they are constantly insulted by the British.

In this connection, it said that seven Japanese specialists engaged in sexual discrimination of chickens were also interned at the outset of the current war but after some time, the poultry-raisers found great difficulties in their business without the services of these efficient specialists and petitioned the authorities to free them.

Consequently, the Japanese were released and employed again at the wage of 10 pounds a week. However, after the publication of Foreign Secretary Eden's propaganda, the British Chicken-Raisers' Union requested Agriculture Minister Hudson to arrest and intern the Japanese again.

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SINGAPURA SULTAN STRONG FOR JAPAN

Ruler Tunku Sein VI of Lion's Island Wants Malays to Co-operate With Nippon

Singapura Lion's Island, was a small native kingdom ruled by a sultan before the British bought the island about a hundred years ago.

Today, the last of the Singapura Sultans, though bereft of political power is living quietly in the city of Shonan.

He is the 48-year-old Sultan Tunku Sein VI, living in a small but pretty house on Arab Street, which is peopled mostly by Malays. The Sultan has one servant.

The dynasty was founded by Sultan Albujalel about 200 years ago and has lasted for six generations. With the advent of the British the power of this dynasty, which once controlled the whole island, became a dream of the past. Today, the Sultan manages to live by selling his inheritance.

A Yomiuri correspondent in Shonan-to recently interviewed the Sultan. Clad in shirt and sarong, the Sultan insisted on wearing his royal cap before facing the newsman's camera. He then invited the newsman into his room, and showed him an ancient document proving his genealogical descent from Sultan Albuja'el.

"When I think of the fierce bombing by the Japanese warplanes I still tremble with fear," said the Sultan. "There were 800 Malays in my garden at that time for they had nowhere else to go. But the Japanese warplanes bombed only the quarters of the British. Not a single bomb dropped in the Malay quarter. This only served to increase the number of refugees in my garden."

Heaving a sigh the Sultan continued; "For a long time I have been waiting for the arrival of the Japanese, who are Asiatics like us. It is not that I am going to discard the land of my forefathers. Times have changed, and I desire that the Malays and the Japanese should cooperate and guard this island of Shonan."

The Sultan drew his sons, Ismael, aged seven, and Ibrahim, aged six, toward him, and patted their heads.

"My sons," went on the Sultan, "can speak a little Japanese. It is my desire to send them to Tokyo to study. Although I have suffered many ups and downs, I still have enough money to pay for their education in Japan."

The two children looked up into their father's face and raising their little hands, they shouted, "Nippon Banzai!"

Unique System of Inkyo Exists From Old Days

(Continued from Page 6)

spend their declining years praying for their salvation in the next world.

Patterned after the age-limit system in vogue during the T'ang Dynasty of China, and strongly influenced by Confucian and Buddhistic teachings introduced from China, the system by which heads of families went into retirement was widely practiced through all strata of society in this country in medieval times.

It was formerly quite common for court nobles to transfer the headship of their families, together with the Government offices they held, to their eldest sons when they went into retirement. When, for instance, the Dajodaijin Kampaku, or Prime Ministership, was hereditary, the heads of the main branch of the Fujiwara family, by whom this post was monopolized, frequently gave up the Premiership, together with the headship of the family, in favor of the eldest son on going into retirement. The retired head of the main branch of the Fujiwara family was called the Taike, or ex-Premier. Other Government officials followed the same practice on retiring from service. In most of these cases the age-limit of 70 was observed in pursuance of the practice in China.

Practice Is Widespread

During the feudal period, or the age of samurai or military government which extended for 685 years from the time of Yoritomo Minamoto, founder of the Kamakura Shogunate (1192-1337), to the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1602-1867), the inkyo system became further widespread in connection with the hereditary fiefs or feudal benefices. The head or chief of the main branch of the Tokugawa family, who was Shogun and concurrenty ex-officio commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force against the barbarians (the Seii Tai-shogun), used to give up both his posts to his heir upon going into retirement. The practice was also widespread among feudal lords and their samurai retainers.

During the feudal period the age-limit was definitely lowered from 70 to 50. An age-limit of 70 was natural enough during the period of civil government, but it was equally natural that the age-limit should be lowered during the feudal period. It must be remembered that when a samurai went to war, he did so on horseback, wearing a heavy suit of armor and wielding a sword or spear, a feat not to be lightly undertaken by elderly men.

(To Be Concluded)

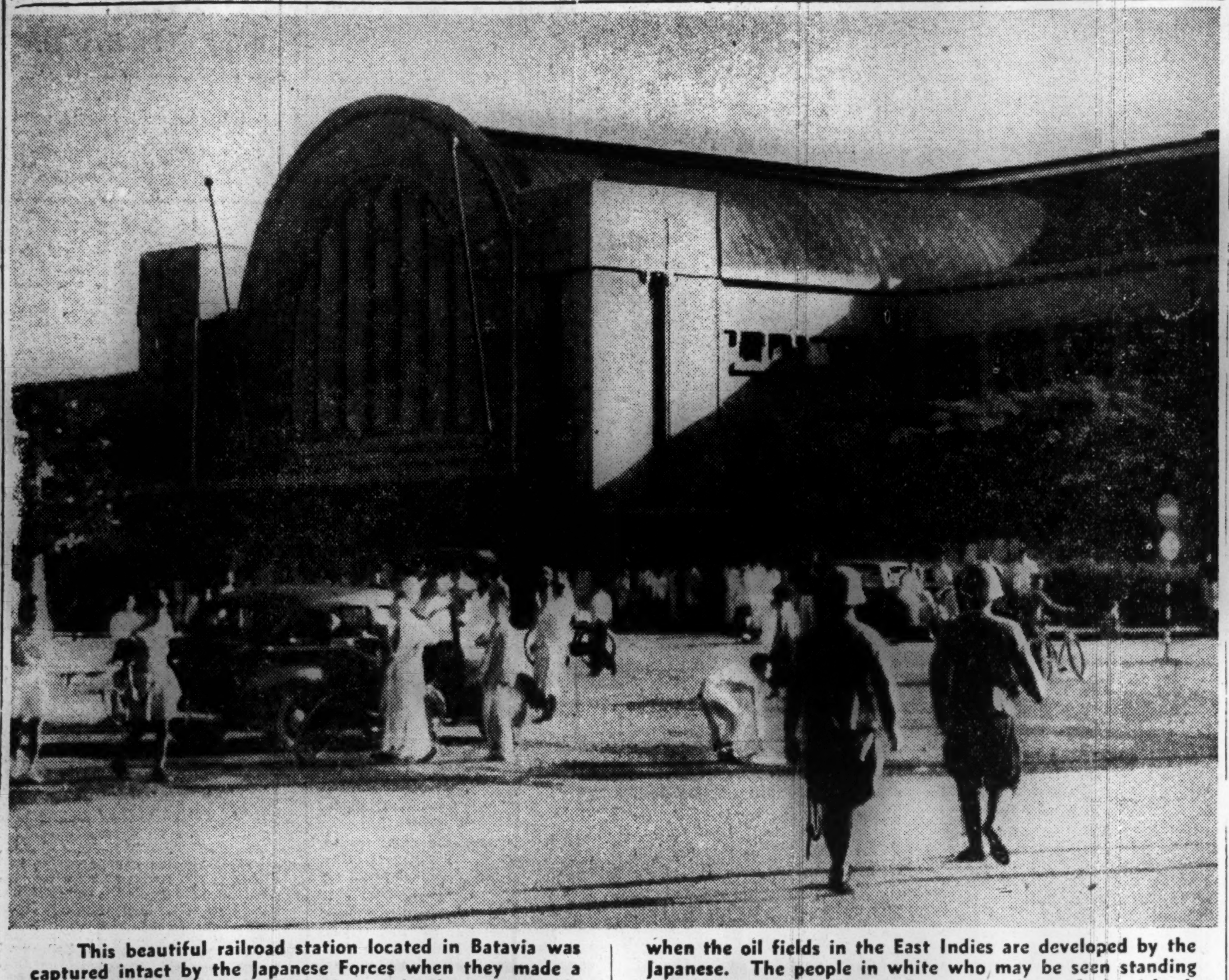
Yampi Houses Wealth Of Base Metal Deposit

(Continued from Page 6)

fish, abounds in the Sound, and many hundreds are caught each year. The aborigines drink the oil and rub it into their skins. Trochus shell and beche-de-mer are also obtained from Yampi Sound by the traders.

The white inhabitants of Cockatoo Island, who number about 12, are housed in two large and airy dwellings. Wireless equipment is installed, and through this channel the company at Port Kembla keeps in daily contact with the men, some 3,500 miles away. Weather reports and warnings of approaching hurricanes are also received from various other meteorological stations. The tides in the Sound and along the coast of the mainland rise 36 feet; and at Derby, a seaport on King Sound on the mainland, and 100 miles from Yampi, ships which are caught by the receding tide are left high and dry in the mud. The closest port to Yampi Sound is at Port Hedland, which, although important for the thousands of head of cattle which are shipped from the Australian hinterland each year from there, is inhabited only by enough men to assist at the jetty. It is also a mission station.

Captured Batavia Railway Station



This beautiful railroad station located in Batavia was captured intact by the Japanese Forces when they made a surprise entry into the city. No damage has been apparently done. This station will play a very useful role in the future when the oil fields in the East Indies are developed by the Japanese. The people in white who may be seen standing or walking before the station are natives of the island. (Censored by War Ministry)

PEOPLE OF THAILAND PRAISE JAPAN HIGHLY

Premier Exerting All Efforts To Implant Bushido Spirit Into Nation

Premier Luang Pibul of Thailand is exerting all efforts to implant into his people the spirit of Japan as the fundamental principle in reconstructing the Thai nation, where praise for Japan is now heard everywhere, and Japanese culture is fast taking the place of English and American cultures which heretofore enjoyed first place, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Bangkok.

As an example of his efforts, the report cites a speech given by the Premier in a radio broadcast, which follows:

"In order to gain victory for your country, you must not fear death. Let the Japanese soldiers be your examples. The Japanese Army is sure to win in any kind of battle. If you ask them why they are so strong, they will all answer, 'Because we don't fear death.'"

The report further states that in accordance with the policy of his new Cabinet, the Premier has had all text books used in the elementary schools revised, declaring that henceforth Japanese will be taught in place of English. All official documents will be written in the Thai language alone, and English will be washed out of the country completely. Even the "Go" "Stop" signs on the streets and newspaper and magazine advertisements will be changed into either Thai or Japanese.

The Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Arts Bureau of the Education Ministry has abolished all popular songs with melodies imitating the descendant of English and American tunes, and has composed the first Thai patriotic song. Concerning this, he said, "It is the Aikoku-Koshin Kyoku, the patriotic Japanese march which deals with the burning love for the country, that arouses the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers and strengthens the will of the people behind the front. Thailand need such songs."

In the theaters, Thai and Japanese movies are to replace American and English ones. The craze to learn Japanese is spreading fast among the youths. When the Bangkok Japanese Language School opened a Japanese class recently, more than three hundred and fifty pupils enrolled. On March 22, the first program was given by this class at the National Theater at which time plays were given in Japanese. To respond to the strong pro-Japanese sentiment of the people, a certain prince and Miss Tassana, the daughter of Phya Sri Sena, the former Thai Ambassador to Japan, have become teachers of the language.

More than 25 dictionaries of Thai-Japanese conversation have already been published. The "Bangkok Daily News," a Japanese owned Japanese paper has started publication, and it has been decided that out of the 22 Thai papers, only five with capitals of more than 100,000 bahts will continue publication.

In Article XIII of Governmental decree proclaimed recently, filial piety and respect for elders is stressed. The spirit of Japan, which is founded on Loyalty and Filial Piety, is referred to, and through this the people will be taught to fulfill these two fundamental duties.

In short, the movement led by the Premier to follow the steps of Japan and arouse the people's spirit in wartime Thai is now in full swing.

Dutch Suppress Education of Java Natives; Japanese Army Seeks to Reawaken People

The intelligence of the natives of Java is far below normal, for they have been taught by the Dutch not to think. They will never come back with the right things when sent on errands, according to Suisei Matsui, of the Army Information Corps, who is in charge of the reorganization of the amusement facilities in Java. His story, as reported to Yomiuri correspondents, follows:

"'Don't think. Just stay blank.' Such was the education the Dutch Government gave to the natives of Java for the past 300 years. The natives followed this teaching faithfully and thought nothing about the world, when suddenly, one midnight the war broke out, and they got up in the morning to see Japanese soldiers marching gallantly on the streets.

"'Now, what's up?' With faces blank like those of monkeys, they stared at the strangers, at first from a distance, but gradually they came nearer. Seeing that they were harmless, a brave one trod forth. It is usually a child who makes this first move, for he instinctively knows who is harmful and who is not.

Population Dense

"Everywhere the soldiers fondle the children. One of them gave a cigarette to a child about the age of eight, who took it between his fingers and began to smoke it deliciously, blowing out a stream of white smoke from the middle of his dark face. But now the soldiers were in for it. Dark faces began coming from everywhere, from the mountain there and the village here, and surrounded them. More and more came. A whole swarm of them was there in no time. So a soldier exclaimed, 'I see now. Java certainly has the densest population in the world!'

"'Say, pick me a coconut, will you, and fix it so that I can drink the juice,' a soldier said, pointing to a tree and gesturing with his hands. Then a child, too eager to show his specialty, jumped to a tall tree of 40 to 50 feet and was at the top within a short time. Those below caught the coconuts deftly and made openings with their knives.

"'How old are you?' a soldier asked a child to show that he was his friend. 'Now listen carefully. I'll repeat it slowly. How . . . old . . . are . . . you?' The child just stared blankly.

"'Say, he doesn't know Japanese,' someone reminded him from behind.

"'That's right!' The soldier burst out laughing.

It is surprising to see so many waiters hired in the hotels and the homes in the cities. The Malayans and Indonesians hired in the cities are supposed to be of the intellectual class, but they are astonishingly dull. No matter how simple the task may be, you cannot send them on more than one errand at a time. Should you send out for a pair of trousers and a coat, you are sure to get back your trousers and something else, but not the coat. You send out a suitcase for repair and ask a servant-boy to get it. Then he'll come back with a watch. You call the boy for a cider, and a laundryman will appear. Such being the case, you can never have too many servants.

"If you look at their dark blank faces, you cannot get angry. It's not that they don't understand what you are saying, but it's because they are slow in their senses. The education they have received has made them into slow, dull people. How exasperating to have to send five different servant-boys to buy five different kinds of vegetables!

"The Dutch have tolerated all this with remarkable patience, and here we see their cunningness, for they knew that it would be best to let the natives remain ignorant in order to exploit and squeeze out all that is best in the land."

New Movement Set

To reawaken the densely-populated regions of East Asia, which hitherto had been forced to believe the anti-Japanese propaganda of the ABCD nations, and to get their cooperation in constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Pacification Corps of the East Indies Expeditionary Force has opened the 3-Asian Movement together with the Army Forces of the different regions, according to a Yomiuri correspondent in Batavia.

The movement, which will be spread into every corner of East Asia, is based upon the following three slogans:

1. Japan, the light of Asia.
2. Japan, the mother of Asia.
3. Japan, the guide of Asia.

Soichi Oya, Suisei Matsui, and Kozo Shimizu of the Pacification Corps have assumed the leadership in Java, where songs of the movement will be translated into the Malayan language, the music to which will be composed by Nobuo Iida. Besides the production of a movie entitled "The Revival of Asia." 3-Asian patterns will be designed for clothing. Posters will be displayed in the street-cars and the lobbies of hotels. In short, the movement will be opened on a grand scale.

Concerning the slogans, Mr. Oya said, "The first expresses the cultural thoughts of Japan, the second, the economic power, and the third, the military and political powers of Japan. With due respect may I say that these represent the spirit of the Three Sacred Treasures of Japan, through which we hope to spread the Glory of the Imperial Throne throughout East Asia."

BRITAIN FACED WITH PUZZLING SITUATION

Must Either Adhere to Atlantic Declaration or Meet Soviet Demands

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 20—"Placed between the alternative of continuing to adhere to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Declaration or of taking account of the demands of the Soviet Union so long as the latter's help is indispensable Great Britain finds herself on the horns of dilemma," according to the London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet today.

The correspondent points out that Great Britain, owing to the weakness of her position, found herself confronted by demands from Moscow incompatible with the principle of national selfdetermination and draws attention in this connection to a leading article in the London News Chronicle which re-echoed the views already expressed by The Times on March 7.

The article in question, referring to Stalin's demand for the security of Soviet territory, stressed that Moscow doubtless had in view the re-establishment of the frontiers and defensive bases in Finland and the Baltic States acquired by the Soviet Union between September 1939 and June 1941.

The article went on to say that it was only natural that the Soviet Union should require from England assurances conforming to Russia's views concerning the security of Europe after the war but that on the other hand Great Britain had certain obligations toward the United States.

Both London and Washington had repeatedly declared that they would make no promises or agreements regarding eventual territorial modifications and that in principle they refused to recognize any territorial changes brought about since the opening of the European War.

The article further stressed that England was, moreover, obliged to consult the United States before entering into any commitments of a binding nature such as those now demanded by the Soviet Government.

INDIA BEING ISOLATED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Gap in Gold Prices Shows to What Extent Markets Have Lost Contact

Transocean

LISBON, March 12.—The great difference between gold and silver prices in Britain and India shows to what extent the markets of the two countries have lost contact, says The Times of London today.

The price of these two metals in India is going up by leaps and bounds, and the chief reason, according to the paper, is the uneasiness caused by the fact that the war is approaching nearer to India.

In view of the great demand, British banks in India have been obliged, as far back as February 20, to restrict sales of gold and silver. From that date the price of silver has risen from 66 rupees 44 annas to 80 rupees.

KYOJIN WINS, 6 TO 1, IN PRE-SEASON GAME

Official Spring Season Games To Start March 28 in Kanto, Kansai

With Nagao, big right hander chucker limiting the opponents to a single run, the local Kyojins defeated Hankyu, 6 to 1, to cop the 6th pre-season championships of the Nippon Professional Baseball League concluded Monday at the Korakuen stadium.

The Kyojins clinched the game in the fifth inning with a rally that netted five runs while adding another tally in the fifth. Meanwhile Nagao blanked Hankyu for eight innings before giving up a run in the ninth for the losers' only tally.

In the opening game of the day's twin-bill, the Taiyo club by downing the Asahi nine, 4 to 0, grabbed the runner-up spot.

All eight clubs will now rest up prior to the opening of the official spring season which will, simultaneously, get under way March 28 at the Korakuen and Nishinomiya stadiums.

The score:

Kyojins .... 005 010 000—6
Hankyu .... 000 000 001—1
Battery—Nakao and Minami; Mori and Hibino
Asahi .... 000 000 000—0
Taiyo .... 200 020 00a—4
Battery—Yamamoto and Isogawa; Asaoka and Noguchi.

The Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League has just released the complete schedule of the spring season which got under way Sunday at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

This is the first time in the League's history that an official spring season has been scheduled. According to the officials all games have been tentatively listed for the Meiji Shrine grounds.

The complete schedule follows;

Mar. 29—Meiji vs. Hosei.
Apr. 5—Meiji vs. Senshu and Waseda vs. Hosei.
Apr. 12—Waseda vs. Nichidai and Hosei vs. Bunrika.
Apr. 18—Meiji vs. Bunrika.
Apr. 19—Imperial vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Senshu.
Apr. 25—Meiji vs. Nichidai and Hosei vs. Imperial.
Apr. 26—Keio vs. Rikkyo.
Apr. 29—Waseda vs. Imperial.
May 3—Meiji vs. Rikkyo and Keio vs. Nichidai.
May 9—Imperial vs. Bunrika.
May 10—Waseda vs. Rikkyo and Keio vs. Meiji and Nichidai vs. Senshu.
May 16—Meiji vs. Imperial and Nichidai vs. Bunrika.
May 17—Waseda vs. Keio and Senshu vs. Hosei.
May 23—Keio vs. Imperial.
May 24—Waseda vs. Meiji.
May 31—Nichidai vs. Imperial.
June 7—Nichidai vs. Hosei.

UKRAINE FARMERS TO GET MORE FIELDS AS REWARD

Reich Commissar Issues Decree to Grant Land to Those Who Were Efficient

Transocean

LUCK, March 19.—The Reich Commissar for the Ukraine issued an ordinance providing more land to farmers who had proved their efficiency in the past.

According to the ordinance, these farmers are eventually to be the rightful owners of their own homesteads and land. In this connection, administration work will be finished soon so that title deeds will be handed to the farmers this spring.

It is also intended to increase land appropriations in the fall to those co-operatives which have distinguished themselves by outstanding achievements during 1942.

Kobe Notes

Simultaneously with the increase in the fares of the Government Railways as from April 1, the suburban electric train lines in Kobe and Osaka, both private and governmental, will also effect a raise in their rates.

The increases of the respective lines are as follows, the former rates being in parenthesis:

Hankyu:
Sannomiya to Osaka.............. 56 sen (43 sen).
Kasuganomichi to Osaka........ 56 sen (40 sen).

The entire line, from Sannomiya to Osaka, will be divided into eight sections at seven sen per section. Up till now there were four sections at ten sen per section. Thus, in some parts of the line, the fare will be decreased, i.e., from Nishinomiya to Takarazuka, two sections, the new rate will be 14 sen instead of 20 sen as formerly.

Hanshin:
Motomachi to Osaka............. 56 sen (43 sen).

The line is already divided into eight sections but the fare per section will be raised from five sen to seven.

Sanyo:
Hyogo to Himeji................ ¥1.10 (78 sen).
Suma to Himeji................. 99 sen (73 sen).
Akashi to Himeji............... 75 sen (55 sen).
Hyogo to Aboshi................ ¥1.26 (86 sen).

Akashi station will be made the dividing line of the Hyogo-Himeji line. There will be six sections between Hyogo and Akashi, the fare for each section being six sen instead of five as heretofore. Between Akashi and Himeji there will be eight sections at ten sen per section instead of seven sections at 12 sen per section as before.

Hanshin Kokudo:
Higashi Kobe to Osaka.......... 49 sen (35 sen).

The fare for one section will be increased from five sen to seven.

Shosen (Government line):
Kobe to Osaka.................. 70 sen (55 sen).
Sannomiya to Osaka............ 65 sen (50) sen).
Kobe to Himeji................. ¥1.10 (88 sen).

Adding another notch to his already long string of victories, Tsuneo "Piston" Horiguchi defeated Ei-ichi Izumi by decision in a ten round slugfest which capped the first professional boxing card of the 1942 season staged at the Nishinomiya Ball Park on the afternoon of Saturday, March 21.

The results of the supporting bouts were: 8 rounds: T. Kushinashi decisioned S. Otsu; S. Suzuki beat Y. Tanba in the sixth round by T.K.O., T. Aoki decisioned Umekachi. 6 rounds: S. Yanagi decisioned G. Suzuki.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 21: Mr. K. Akita, Mr. and Mrs. N Akuzawa, Mr. K. Baba, Mr. S. di Perta Giuseppe, Mr. M. Higuchi, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kitagawa, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. K. Minami, Mr. T. Machida, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. T. Nukiyama, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. S. Tomonari, Mr. M. Taneya, Mr. and Mrs. I. Uyemura.

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CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

MARCH NUMBER

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A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

¥1 Per Copy

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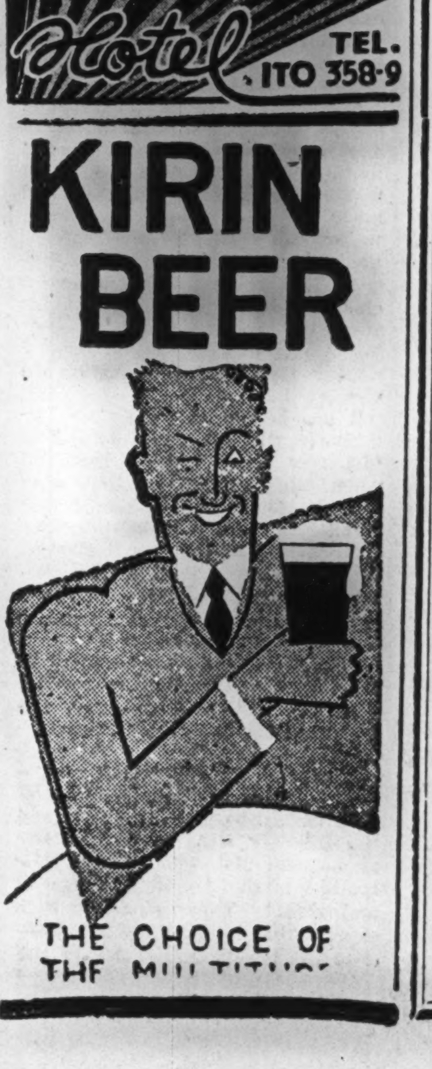


KIRIN BEER
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

ABC OF JAPANESE GARDENS

AESTHETIC TASTE OF PEOPLE REFLECTED IN LANDSCAPE

A booklet entitled "The Japanese Life and Garden" by Dr. Keiji Uehara, Japanese authority on landscape gardening, which is just off the press, is of special interest to students of things Japanese, showing that there is a close relationship existing between the daily life of the Japanese people and art. In the forepart of the booklet, Dr. Uehara stresses that the Japanese garden is a concrete manifestation of the fact that the Japanese people irrespective of their stations in life are lovers of nature and take it into their daily life as a part in their art of living.

The author goes on to explain how the Japanese garden is designed, consciously or unconsciously, reflecting the aesthetic taste of the race. His explanations and commentaries on various aspects of the Japanese garden provide the reader with the basic knowledge to view the garden and appreciate its beauty from the proper angle. The following is a translation of the important sections of the booklet.

That the Japanese garden, and for that matter Japanese art objects in general, is to the Japanese people one of the elements which form a part in the Japanese design of living. The Japanese people love life and enjoy it. It is an indisputable fact that in the course of their racial development, they have constantly sought to enrich their daily life by adopting various forms and modes of what they considered beautiful. A pure and independent artistic beauty, which is wholly detached from the Japanese daily life, has not been brought into the realm of the Japanese garden except in rare instances.

It may be said also that the Japanese art of living is strongly characterized with their racial traits. By saying the Japanese art of living, it means the art of living enjoyed by the majority of the Japanese people and not by the minority of the privileged class.

These racial traits are most evident in the Japanese pictorial art, which has made a unique development. As a rule, there is no mark of individuality in the Japanese pictorial art. No one can tell whose work a given picture is. There is no need of crediting it to any particular artist. It may be a work of a plain artisan or a man on the street. In former days pictures were often produced by collaboration among artists. Some kinds of pictures were produced in mass for commercial purposes. In any case, they were all cheap and ubiquitous. This tendency in the development of Japanese pictorial art is, perhaps, peculiar to Japan, and the development of a Jaanese garden is marked with the similar tendency.

In the Western countries, the fine art is born of particular mode of life which is independent and detached from the masses. In Japan, however, such is not the case except in the instance of art pieces which are the products of artists who bodily adopted the Western method.

The Japanese people have been too deeply engrossed in the affair of daily life to take serious interest in pure and independent works of art. Such is the racial characteristic of the Japanese people and it is not appropriate for any one to jump at a conclusion that they have no proper understanding of the true artistic beauty or that their aesthetic consciousness is not yet sufficiently developed to be able to appreciate fine art.

The people in different social status usually have a different social sensibility appropriate to their respective environments, but there are many instances in Japan where an artistic expression which sprang from the social life of the upper class has found its way into the social life of commoners. On the other hand, there are not a few examples of the fact that art which originated in the life of the people in low social strata have become the objects of art appreciation among the upper class and have been passionately patronized and cherished by them for its further development. Some arts which originated in the upper class contain, as their substance, matters familiar and common to the masses. Thus, there has been a constant cultural fusion between the people of high and low social stata, and it is this Japanese spirit, which is born of the purity of the racial life, that has made this tendency possible to persist.

There was a clear line of distinction between the people of high and low social stata during the feudal regime, as the Japanese history shows, but with the advent of the Meiji era this social distinction was removed once and for all, with the result that the tendency for the fusion in the art of living has been all the more accentuated.

During the early period of the Japanese national life, the only privileged class of people could maintain villas, but in due course of time the military class and then commoners began to establish it in their home precincts to enrich their daily life. Out of the Chinese form of drinking tea, the Japanese people developed their own method of tea drinking. This Japanese tea cult first sprang from the life of commoners and then spread among the military class and the people of the higher social scale.

The Kabuki drama was first initiated by street performers, but it has been refined until it has attained the present stage of development as a dramatic art. Silver smiths and ivory curvers have contributed to the development of applied art to no small degree. The same is true with the development of Japanese garden. The mode of life our ancestors enjoyed still manifests itself in the Japanese garden as one of its important elements. As such, the Japanese garden has contributed much to enrich the everyday life of the people in all walks of life as a place for holding social parties of various kinds, religious festivals, tea ceremony, contemplating, resting and other purposes.

When one learns of other's thought or design and thoroughly understands and digests it until it becomes a part of his mentality, it may be considered that the knowledge he thus obtained is tantamount to a creative power. It goes without saying that the creative power must be esteemed for what it is, but it is inevitable that we should minister each other's wants by studying findings and experiences of others. Most of the people who are known as civilized have attained their development by exercising this power of adaptation. At first what one does may be purely imitation, but it required a considerable amount of time, knowledge and experience before he thoroughly digested and mastered it and made it his own.

The Japanese garden is no exception to this. In the early stage of Japanese national life, the first garden might have been constructed by a naturalized Chosenese. The garden attached to the buildings which were modeled after those of the Tung period of China were essentially of Chinese origin. Most of the gardens, which were constructed during the Ashikaga period (1333–1574), were strongly influenced by the Chinese trend of thought.

So the Japanese ancestors imitated the foreign arts, mastered them and finally created similar arts of their own, which were far superior to the original without losing the spirit and charm of the original. This artistic ability of the Japanese people may be said to be very close to creative power.

Japanese View of Nature

In discussing the Japanese garden, it is important for us to lay a special emphasis on the fact that the Japanese people are lovers of nature and could not live without being close to it. A few words are necessary, therefore, to explain what is meant by nature in the Japanese sense of the term. We may say, for the sake of convenience, that there are two kinds of nature and one of them is the primeval wilderness such as, for instance, jungle. It inspires in the Japanese people a sort of superstitious fear, portending an occurrence of some dismal or tragic misfortune. There is not much of this kind of nature in Japan. At any rate, it can not always be pleasant or beautiful to the Japanese people. The other kind of nature is landscape. A greater proportion of nature in Japan is of this kind.

The Japanese ancestors with this nature as their teacher and guide made the garden a part of their living condition until it attained the present stage of development. Nature taught them to appreciate the beauty of a distant mountain with its ragged outline or of a river with a graceful fluidity of curved lines in its meanderings as material for constructing a garden. In order to know the fundamental truth of the Japanese garden, therefore, one must know the nature as the Japanese appreciate it.

The Japanese people love nature and have reproduced it in their home precincts to enrich their daily life. This love of nature is peculiar to the Orient. It is true that the West is not without such sentiment for Nature. The feeling for it has been fostered and cherished by pastoral poets and lovers of rural life, but the depth with which the Japanese people love and admire it is altogether beyond comparison with that of the West. To the Japanese people, the greater their association with Nature and the deeper their love for it, the nearer are they to the state of perfect impersonal beatitude in their ecstastic adoration of Nature.

Sabi and Wabi

The words sabi and wabi in their relations with the Japanese garden must be explained to some extent. According to the Daigenkai Dictionary, sabi means loneliness. It is a loneliness, subjectively and objectively, inspiring a quiet and forlorn feeling, which is the opposite of gaiety. As such, sabi is a spirit of quietude and loneliness, which is inherent in things antique. Sabi is secured in the Japanese garden by using age worn rocks, old trees and the like. Sounds, colors and forms of different kinds such as, for instance, rusty color, drizzling rain, old thatched roof and the like, also contribute to inspire the atmosphere of sabi.

Sabi in excess will produce an atmosphere of decay. The mellow beauty of sabi must be found before a material becomes too old and rots. Basho, famous master of hokku (17 syllable verse), once said that an object with excessive sabi looks like a skeleton.

One imbued with the spirit of wabi makes light of rich and wealth and is contented with a poor and frugal condition of life. He prefers a simple thatched house to a magnificent palace. His meals are simple, consisting, perhaps, of a bowl of soup and some vegetable and rice. To him, servants are unnecessary for keeping house and preparing meals for him, for he does it all himself. Such are his tastes. A man of wabi who is given to the cult of tea thus fosters and enjoys the atmosphere of wabi. This serenity of mind can be understood and appreciated only by the Oriental race. In this respect, there is a vast gap between the Oriental and Occidental people. There is no mean of making Occidentals understand it.

Wabi is a state of being sad, troubled and lonely. Stimulated by this spirit of wabi, one may learn to love peace and tranquility, sabi and mellowed elegance. The final consummation of this spiritual attitude is a spiritual enlightenment and grasping of ultimate truth. He is now in the domain of religion and morality. But wabi is something beyond reason and one can not hope to comprehend it unless he lives the life of wabi. He may attain it in the province where all the reasons are exhausted.

Another Japanese word yugen is very important in connection with sabi and wabi. It implies something hidden, connoting a state of being abscure, dimly lighted, tranquil, profound, substantial, mystic, supernatural, noble and subtle. Sabi and wabi are related to yugen, but the latter has more to do with the Japanese garden than the former. At any rate, the competent gardener makes effort to create the atmosphere of these elusive aesthetic elements in the Japanese style garden.

Wabi is not negative in its essential character. It is true that a person who loves the life of wabi seems to be conservative or inclined to be a recluse in his attitude of mind, but in reality, the purport of it is positive. According to Sotan, a famous master of cult of tea, "wabi does not mean a lot of a man who has become a recluse, renouncing the world for not being able to stand the strain in the struggle for existence or retired from the active work discontented with the treatment he got in the world. One may live the life of wabi in order to train himself for the attainment of elegant and composed spiritual integrity. In other words, the spirit which makes him energetic and broad-minded is in itself the attribute of wabi."

One of the features of the room for the cult of tea (better known to to Westerners as tea ceremony) is quietude. The life in the tea room may be said to reduce the living condition to a minimum and extend the range of contact with nature to a maximum.

It is not necessary for one to go into a mountain or forest to satisfy his craving for Nature. He may enjoy the beauty of Nature more in his imagination than by actually seeing it by taking himself in the midst of Nature. In the confines of a tea room and tea garden, he may enjoy peace and tranquility and Nature by exercising his imagination. In fact, such is the object of a tea room and tea garden. In the tea room and garden, man, mind, building and garden may be at a complete unity. In the light of this fact, the function of the tea garden is very important.

In the tea room, the window is situated in an inconvenient position for one to look out into the garden, but to him who has entered the room, passing through the lane and the garden, it is not necessary to command the beauty of Nature outside because he can see it more vividly with his mind's eyes.

Nature is sensitive to the call of four seasons. Under the seasonal influence, the materials, with which the garden are constructed, such as old trees, shrubs, stones, water and so forth undergo a change. A garden which is moulded by master hands with such materials will appropriately display its beauty to gratify our love of antique Nature itself cultivated in us.

In the construction of a tea garden, one has to take into consideration all kinds of materials, which may be classified under various categories such as mountain sabi, field sabi, garden sabi and so forth. What shapes and colors the materials should be and how they should be distributed to form a tea garden are a matter of serious import. Fortunately the Japanese gardener instinctively understands what is meant by sabi and works out the garden accordingly.

There are various opinions as regard to the color scheme of the tea garden. There is no fixed rule that flowers that bloom in a tea garden must be white, but considering the spirit of the tea garden we usually prefer white blossoms or flowers of different shades of white to other colors. Some people say that when plants of white and pink blossoms are planted together in the garden, one of white blossoms naturally die out, but such an opinion need not be taken seriously.

Seen and Unseen

Another feature of a Japanese garden is a custom not to reveal any materials used in the garden to full view. This is a method of making the garden appear deep and gracefully naturalistic. The device to conceal a part of the material used renders it to appear different. The owner of the garden is glad to show his garden to his guest, but he has his way of showing it and expects him to have a refined taste and imagination in viewing it.

It has been said from time immemorial that the music of the koto (Japanese harp) is most beautiful when one listens to it from outside the fence. So it is said that a reflection of flowers in the water is prettier than the actual flowers. A beautiful woman is more beautiful and charming when one sees her partly screened by a bamboo screen. The artistic significance in partly concealing the material in the Japanese garden lies in the fact that the viewer is to relish the beauty of the whole with his mind's eyes.

A mist drifting before a mountain, a haze that renders the moon dim, cloudy weather in spring and the like are some of atmospheric phenomena that conceal partly the realities of the mountain, the moon and spring. They require one to exercise his imagination to appreciate the beauty and charm of the whole cosmos in their perfection. In constructing a Japanese garden, the method of partly concealing materials used from view is one of the important secrets of success.

There is a certain way of placing a stone lantern in a Japanese garden. When an expert handles the lantern, he as a rule erects it on a certain spot and plants a shrub or two such as maple trees or a kind of holly near by in such a manner that some of their graceful branches will stretch out across the part of the lantern where the light is to be lit. The branches thus concealing part of the stone lantern contribute much to the tastefulness of the precincts and at the same time kindles the imagination to a charming night scene with the graceful branches swinging before the lantern. Under this arrangement, the precincts of the stone lantern is at once discernible even at night as a part of a garden. The light of the stone lantern otherwise may appear like a mere lamp post which light the way for pedestrians.

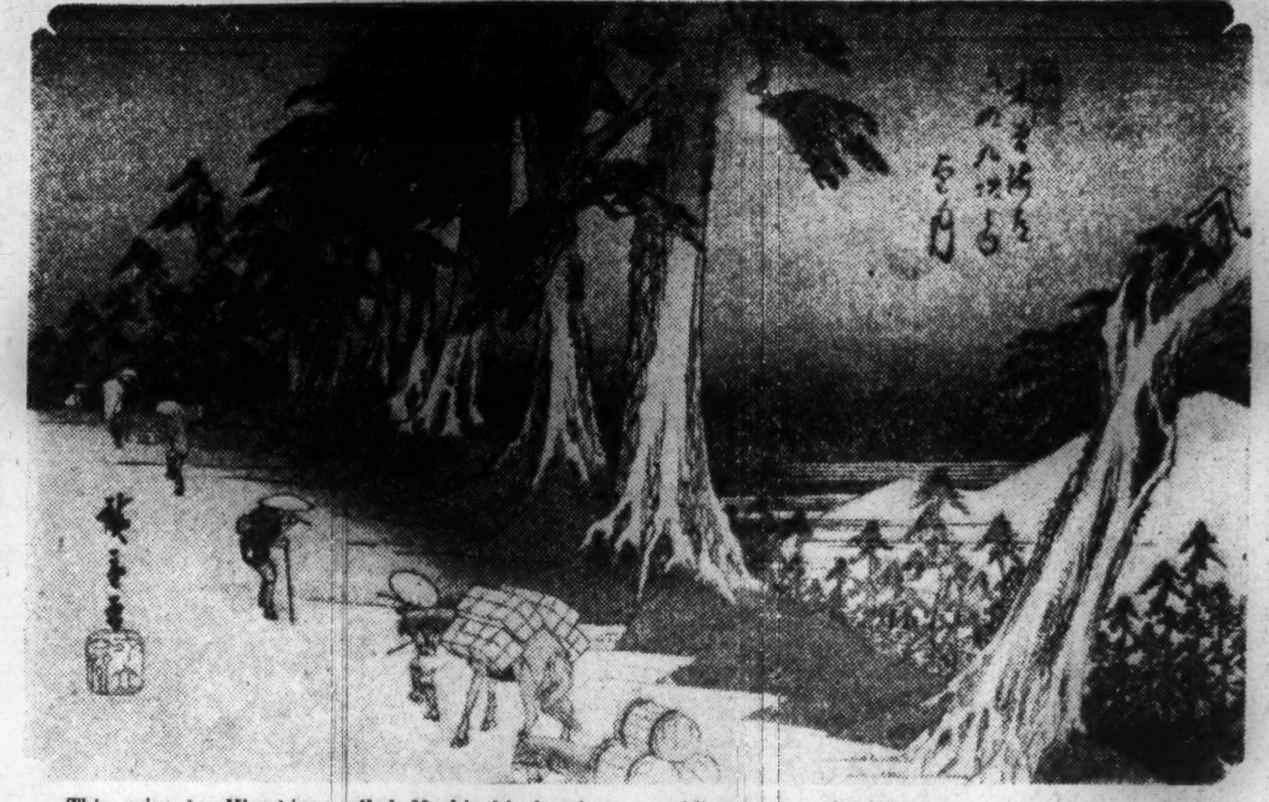
In a garden where there is a waterfall, there also ought to be a plant or two of some kind, stretching out their branches across the water falling down to the pit, thus preventing the waterfall from being exposed to full view. Betimes, the pendant branches before the waterfall may be gently swinging to and fro wafted by the breeze aroused by the falling water. This scheme in the construction of a waterfall is modeled after the scene of a natural waterfall which is usually hidden partly when viewed from a certain angle.

The pond in a Japanese garden is often found to be in the shape of a Chinese character "shin", meaning "heart", or "kore" meaning "this". There may be different opinions as regard to the reason for particularly adopting the shape of this character, but it is apparent from the curved lines of the character that the gardener preferred it in a hope that the whole of the pond may not be seen at a glance, that a part of the pond may be concealed when a visitor looks at it from one angle.

Efforts are also made to arouse the imagination of a visitor to the Japanese style garden by appealing to his sense of hearing. Take, for instance, intermittent sounds of running water in the garden, now gargling and now breaking against the banks of the stream. This is considered as more artistic, reminding him of a rivulet in a mountain, than a monotonous sound of a running water. The same is true with the variation wrought in the color scheme of Japanese garden. A visitor to a Japanese garden should have a proper appreciation of gardeners' efforts for achieving such effect on the garden he constructed.

The aesthetic taste for partly revealing or concealing object is observed not only in its relation with a garden but also with a tea room, ordinary dwelling house and elsewhere as well.

Highway at Dusk



This print by Hiroshige, called Mochizuki, forming the series "Sixty-Nine Stations on the Kisokaido," is particularly beautiful in the original where the valley is done in dusky blue with the rays of the moon adding to the splendor of the scene. There is grandeur in the pine trees and down-to-earth charm in the figures of night travelers.

Life in Philippine Islands

Although there are at present no means of learning accurately what sort of civilization and art existed in the Philippine Islands before the dawn of history, it is believed that before Americans occupied the islands, before the Spanish occupation, before the Mohammedans came and even further back, before trade with China began, in the age when the negrito inhabited wide areas of the islands, there existed in the archipelago an unmistakably Indonesian type of civilization and art, according to Tomokazu Miyoshi in his article in Eastern Asia.

Philippine civilization is a blend of three streams coming from the northwest, southwest and east. The one that came from the northwest is mainly that of China. As far back in antiquity as the age of the Tsin Dynasty in China (249—207 B.C.), in the time of the Punic Wars in the West, Chinese civilization crossed over to Luzon. It also came by way of Borneo to the central part of the islands but it bore little fruit. In those days the Chinese who came to the Philippines were invariably merchants wishing to trade and nothing else. They brought no particular culture or art and about all they contributed to the civilization of the islands were some art objects in the form of Buddhist images and a few words of Chinese introduced into the native tongue.

Once Islam spread over the East from Arabia, all trace of Chinese civilization was uprooted and Mohammedan civilization dominated the islands.

The laws, religious rites and other cultural and artistic institutions of the Philippines as they exist today owe much to Islamic influence. Mohammedan civilization as a spoken and written language deeply permeated the daily life of the natives and spread over the entire country as far as Sulu and Mindanao to the south, Palawan to the west and the Babuyan Sea to the north. If the islands had not subsequently become Spanish territory, they would most probably have become completely Islamic like Malaya and Java. There is an island named Camiguin in the Babuyan Straits north of Luzon, where earth mounds of Philippine aborigines were found some time ago. These are the tombs of a minor race known as Tirong who were Mohammedans. Thus Islamic civilization once extended even that far north. The influence of Islam extended not only over the Philippines but also over Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Borneo and the Moluccas.

The present writer has among his cherished possessions a dish presented to him by Prof. O. Beyer of University of the Philippines. It is a small antique that is said to have been used at a banquet for a royal guest by a Sulu king. A pattern, clearly Arabic in character, or swastika and chrysanthemums, is carved on the dish.

At about the time Islam came to the Philippines, Hindu civilization also entered the country. Thus the ancient written characters and spoken word contain much Sanskrit.

Early in the 16th century Ferdinand Magellan visited the islands, while in 1565 the arrival of Legaspi finally resulted in the Philippines being made Spanish territory. Thereafter, Chinese civilization dropped completely out of sight. Islam also waned. The Chinese inhabitants frequently rioted and tens of thousands of them were slaughtered, thousands more driven out of the islands, their hard-won rights wrested from them. In the place of Chinese civilization and the Mohammedan influence, the star of Spanish civilization rose over the islands.

As European civilization in its Spanish garb began to penetrate into the life of the Filipino, it not only destroyed or drove out within a short time the influences of China and Islam but also the civilization and art of the aborigines handed down through the ages. The Spanish imposed on the natives the use of the Spanish tongue and writing. They selected Spanish music and dances for the natives. The Filipino adopted the music and dances and seemed intoxicated by them. This Spanish wine could not, however, work on the whole nation and soon there was civil strife under the leadership of Bonifacio, Rizal, Ponse, Aguinaldo and other patriots, who sought independence and went to war against their Spanish masters. By 1899 the Spanish were compelled to withdraw from the islands.

Since becoming American territory, a marked development took place in the civilization of the Philippines and like a withered flower revived by sunlight, the islands turned to the United States as to God. Instead of Spanish the people now adopted English; instead of serenades, jazz; in the place of tapis cloth, coats and pants; and for bare feet, shoes. The Filipino, freed from fetters and oppression, quickly turned American in every way. At last he forgot his own position in the scheme of things so much as to demand of the United States immediate liberty, freedom and independence.

Such have been the stages in the development of Philippine civilization in the last thousand years or two.

There is no denying that American influence over the islands has had the effect of improving the educational situation among the natives. Among the islanders under thirty, there are at present few who cannot understand English, so universal has the language become throughout the country. English is now spoken from the far north in Appari to Davao in the south. This is one of the benefits conferred by American influence on the life of the Filipino. But what is on the debit side of the ledger in consequence? The national spirit of the Philippines has been lost; the Filipino mind has turned materialistic, sordidly practical and entirely bereft of its heritage of civilization and culture.

What is to become of Philippine civilization at this rate, it has come to be asked. Will the Filipino awaken to the need of reviving the culture and civilization of his ancestors, or will the present chaotic state of Filipino civilization continue, neither Chinese nor Mohammedan, neither Spanish nor American? One cannot but wonder.

The total population of the islands today is estimated at 16,800,000. It was less than 7,000,000 in the early days of Spanish occupation. The Government has divided the population neatly in two parts, Christians and non-Christians, calling them the Christian tribes and the non-Christian tribes. The latter comprises all who are Mohammedans, Buddhists, animists or nature-worshippers. As discrimination has been used against the latter as heathens devoid of culture or civilization, even today many Filipino Christians are apt to consider themselves a race of superior men.

Statistics for 1915 show that the population of the islands for that year was 9,503,200, of which Christians numbered 8,486,700, Mohammedans 316,000, and animists and nature-worshippers 700,500. The Christians and non-Christians are thus treated almost as separate races.

To be sure, the Christians have greatly absorbed modern civilization and assimilated it. But just as Christians have their civilization, non-Christians had an original civilization of their own, and this civilization indigenous to the original race of the land is far nobler than modern civilization taken in such a mixture.

Neither Britain nor the United States enjoyed anything like modern civilization in antiquity. Civilizations do not crop up like mushrooms reared on foundations laid thousands of years ago by the ancestors of the race. In the case of the Philippines, its civilization of today is something that has developed out of negrito and Igorot elements. It seems laughable, or rather a pitiful short-sightedness on the part of Christians to think that modern civilization is solely the result of their efforts.

(To Be Continued)

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Nationality: Norwegian
Address: Kaigan-dori, Kobe

S.S. DESLOCK
Ship's Registry: British
Captain: A. Steen
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: Bergin, Norway

S.S. MUNLOCK
Ship's Registry: British
Captain: K. B. Einarsen
Nationality: Norwegian
Address: No fixed address

The above three steamers, captured in Yokohama Harbour on 8th December, 1941, by vessels of the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions in writing may be submitted to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the publication of this Notice in the Official Gazette.

The Yokosuka Prize Court.
24th March, 1942.

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GERMAN firm requires efficient accountant as well as Japanese clerk. State experience, salary desired and other particulars to Box 611, Japan Times, Yokohama.

VACANCY in foreign firm for a lady office clerk with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy. State particulars to Box 610, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WANTED immediately chauffeur. Wages ¥120 monthly. Box 80, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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SMITH typewriter, 14", and Underwood typewriter, 10," in good condition, reasonable price. Apply Oriental & Co., 81 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

VICTOR electric gramophone and Victor super 6-tube radio. Box 78, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday

— Morning —
6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Concept of Life and Death," by Yoshihiro Norimoto.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution"; Poem Recital by Choshiro Ito.
8:00 News; Orchestra.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.

— Afternoon —
12:00 Time; News; Japanese Old Style Poem Recital.
1:00 Narration: "The Lighthouse's Four Seasons," by Announcer Asanuma.
2:00 National School Hour: South Seas Travel Account," by Takeo Okubo.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education.

— Evening —
6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama.
6:30 Farmers' Hour: Talk "Increase Production of Rice," by Eitaro Wada.
7:30 National Chorus: "Our Esprit de Corps."
8:00 Military Hour: Nagauta Music; Aomori and Yamagata Prefecture Folksongs.
9:00 News; Story Telling by Sanyo Kanda, "A Honest Jinrikisha Man."
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

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TURKEY WILL FIGHT IF DECISION FORCED BY INIMICAL ACTION

President Reaffirms Neutral Intentions but States Nation Prepared for Emergency

BRITISH, SOVIETS CLASH

Battle Near Iraq-Iran Border Reported When Moscow Troops Cross Into British Sphere

[illegible] all countries, but reality has dashed to the ground, the hopes of the Chief Executive. One of the most important reasons for this situation is the long distance between the material producing areas and the industrial centers as well as between manufacturers and consumers, says Shinzo Kawai, of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, who returned home soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia after staying long in Houston, Texas.

Writing in the Nikkan Kogyo under the title "Strong and Weak Points of American Industries," Mr. Kawai states as follows:

Industries Lop-Sided

"According to the official statistics for the year 1940, the United States produced $13,000,000,000 of provisions, $9,000,000,000 of textiles, $3,900,000,000 of oil and $30,000,000,000 of metal and chemical articles. About 70 per cent of these products is turned out in nine northern states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Raw materials, generally speaking, are supplied from the Pacific coast or the Gulf of Mexico, about 1,200 miles away from these states, while industrial goods manufactured there are transported to the far-flung consuming districts. Such a roundabout production system is responsible not only for the high production cost of American goods but for the slow progress of the national defense industry forward campaign for which the White House has been striving hard for the last several years.

"The United States leaders are understood to be realizing the inconvenience of the long distance between the materials producing districts and the industrial centers, because the ever-intensifying shortage of rubber supply is casting a dark shadow over transit [illegible] in that country. How important a role automobiles are playing in the land traffic of the United States is shown by the fact that the number of trucks continued to increase until there were 45,000,000 in 1939. The upward trend has continued since that year, while railway service, on the other hand, has been curtailed year after year.

Rubber Reserves Small

"As a result of the onset of the war in the Pacific last year, sea power over the ocean has been gained by the Imperial Navy and the transportation of raw rubber to the United States from East Asia, the world rubber producing center, has been entirely stopped. American rubber reserves, on the other hand, amount to only 400,000 tons at present which is expected to be consumed in 10 months if the demand continues at the pre-war level. The comparative meagerness of the stocks is attributable to the fact that the Washington Administration neglected in making preparations for the anticipated warfare with Japan owing to its underestimation of the economic strength of the Japanese Empire. In one or two years when the manufacturing of reclaimed rubber faces a serious shortage owing to the exhaustion of used rubber, there will come a terrible crisis for the American industries."

MANCHURIA FIRMS TO UNITE

Capital of New Combined Setup Will Be ¥20,000,000

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation has decided to incorporate the Manchuria Machine-Tools Manufacturing Company (capital ¥20,000,000) the sole machine-tools producer of the country, in view of the mounting demand for machine-tools for the production of motor vehicles and airplanes, reports a Mukden correspondent of the Nikkan Kogyo.

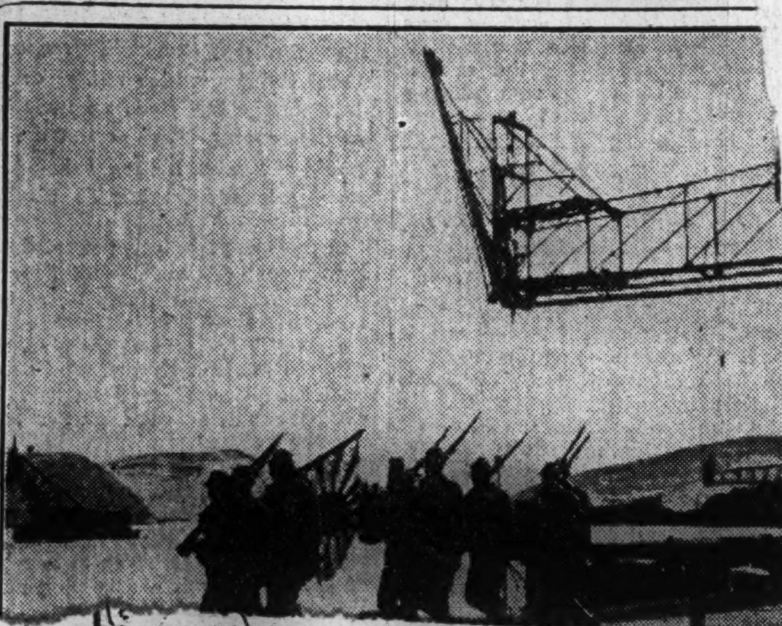
The entire amount of paid up capital of the Manchuria Machine-Tools Manufacturing Company will shortly be transferred to the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in return for the issuance by the latter company of an equivalent amount of corporate debentures. Under the management of the new parent company the Manchuria Machine-Tools Manufacturing Company will concentrate efforts for the production of simple machine-tools. With the merger, Government subsidy which the company enjoyed hitherto will be discontinued.

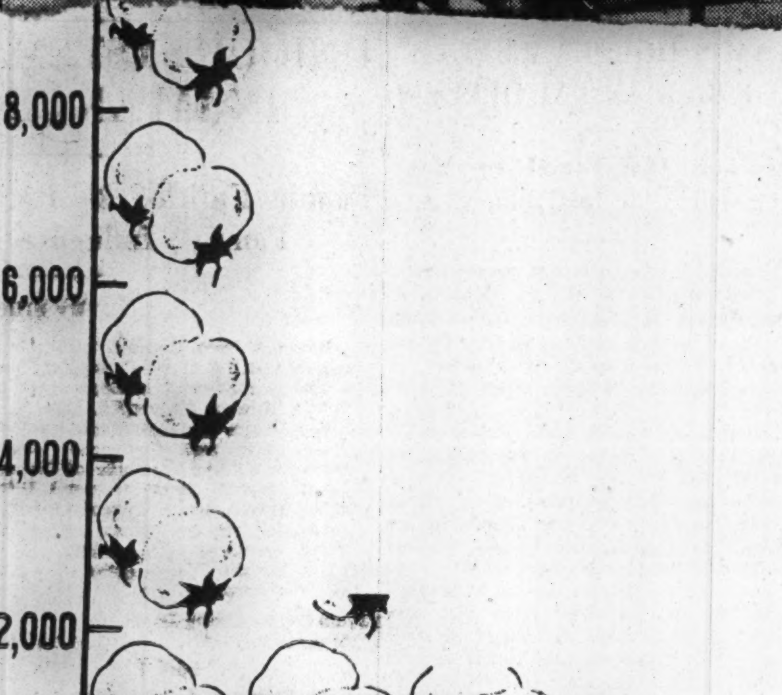
Bank of Japan Accounts

March 23
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4.831.430
Over Issues	131.430
Deposits	522.662
Loans	438.221

Landing





To the supplies from China, which ranks third as a producer of raw cotton after the United States and India, those from Burma, Thailand, the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China are to be added for the waiting spinning mills of Japan, which have superseded the mighty Lancashire in the world market. Although light industry is at present subordinated under the exigencies of war to heavy industry, the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will require all the cotton fabrics they can get, especially as British products are no longer available. If and when India joins the co-prosperity nations, the sphere will be the greatest cotton industrial center of the world.

SHIBUSAWA'S IDEAS FOUND TO HIT MARK

Right Man Put in Right Place In Nation's Monetary Control Setup

Although the selection of Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, vice-president of the Dai-Ichi Bank, as the vice-president of the Bank of Japan, was a matter of little surprise to the public in general, a right man was found in him as the vice-president of the central bank of this country, comments the latest number of the Diamond.

According to the journal, Viscount Shibusawa, grandson of the late Eiichi Shibusawa, a noted financier of this country in his life time, is a modest man, conservative in his character in spite of his position in society and the financial world of this country. Due to his modesty he gained popularity in economic and financial circles.

His very characteristic traits of modesty and tact, the journal further states, make him especially fit for the position of leader of the monetary control organization of this country, under contemplation. From this standpoint alone, his choice as vice-president of the Bank of Japan is proper and appropriate, adds the journal.

Man of Learning

His merit is not confined to the virtue of modesty and decency, in the opinion of the writer of the article appearing in the Diamond. He is also a man of learning and has an insight into the times. The Viscount is quoted by the writer to have expressed his opinion soon after the outbreak of the China affair that Japan's real enemy country is not China, but Great Brittain and therefore the affair would not be settled without crushing Britain.

Such an opinion is part of common sense at present, but it was an extraordinary view expressed by a banker like him when pro-Anglo-Saxon sentiment was reportedly prevailing, particularly in financial circles of this country, the journal says.

All bankers versed in financial matters cannot always succeed in the business of the Monetary Control Organization, further comments the journal saying in conclusion that a banker like the Viscount in whom can be found both scholar and commentator possessed with a deep insight is a man most suited for the position of vice-presidency of the Bank of Japan and contemplated Monetary Control Organization.

FISHERY AGREEMENT CHEERS SHARE LIST

Nichiro Fisheries Soft, However, in Reaction to Continued Bull Tone

Although transactions were not brisk early Monday morning owing to some reports concerning the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders, a cheerful atmosphere pervaded the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the afternoon in favorable reaction to the Board of Information announcement that a modus vivendi to extend the validity of the Japan-Soviet Fisheries Convention was signed at Kuibishev on March 20.

Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, for example, opened at ¥100.40 in the morning session of the short term market and since then there appeared a zigzag course, but the high quotation of ¥102.00 was marked when the afternoon session was brought to a close. As compared with the morning opening prices, Tokyo Exchange, new, rose by ¥0.10 and Teikoku Rayon, new, by ¥0.10, while N.Y.K. contrastingly dropped by ¥0.40.

Despite the official announcement of the Japan-Soviet diplomatic negotiations, Nichiro Fisheries indicated a weak tendency which is understood to have been caused by the reaction to the strong tone for the last several days. The news reporting the expansion of the Ohtsu Factory of the Kotobuki Heavy Industry caused a bull movement so that the issue made a rise of ¥1.00.

Closing prices of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, N.Y.K. ¥106.40, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.30, Japan Steel Tubing ¥74.00 and S.M.R. ¥69.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.2	....	....	....
Do. new (25)	37.6	d .1	....	....
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.6	u .1	....	....
Do. new (25)	100.5	d .3	101.0	101.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	104.6	....	....	....
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.0	u1.3	38.5	38.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	75.2	d .2	....	76.1
Electro-chemical (50)				61.0
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.3	d .2	....	61.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	107.1	d .3	....	106.9
Do. new (37½)	92.0	d .3		92.3
O. S. K. (50)	98.1			99.1
Do. new (37½)	83.5	d .2		97.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	80.6	d .4		81.7
Do. new (25)	52.3	d .4		53.1
Uraga Dock (50)	87.2	d .8		88.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.0	u .5	....	103.6
Steel Tube (50)	74.3	d .1	74.8	75.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)		d .2	70.3	
Japan Fat (50)	60.7	d .5	61.3	61.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.8	131.9	131.8	132.0
N. Y. K., old	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.4
N. Y. K., new	91.8	91.8	91.6	....
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.3	155.3	155.3	....
Do. new	100.3	100.3	100.0	102.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.4	93.4	93.3	93.3
Osaka Stock, new	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
S. M. Railway	70.0	70.0	69.9	69.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.2	102.2	102.2	101.9
Hitachi Works	75.0	75.2	75.0	75.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.0
Japan Oil	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.8
Japan Mining	60.6	60.8	60.6	60.8
Manchurian Ind.	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.4

PUBLIC COOPERATION AIDS SAVINGS DRIVE

Campaign Will Be Successfully Accomplished for Smooth War Financing

The huge goal of the national savings campaign for the 1941-2 fiscal year amounting to ¥17,000,000,000 will successfully be accomplished because of the spurred cooperation among the people in war financing, firmly believes Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. The Minister expressed this belief in his interview with the press at the Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, on March 21. Mr. Kaya went to the city late last week on an inspection trip and returned to Tokyo on Monday.

Referring to the problem of the new monetary structure, the early realization of which is considered necessary for smoother war financing, Minister Kaya disclosed that the Financial Control Association would be established next month as an agency to control banking on a unified basis. The projected association will not be authorized to participate in the drafting of the capital mobilization scheme of the Government, but its opinion will be taken as a reference, he added.

Not to Issue Convertible Notes

Turning to the functions of the Southern Development Bank, the organizing committee for which held its first meeting on March 20 at the Finance Ministry, Mr. Kaya stated that the chartered bank would not be empowered to issue convertible notes and its investments and loans would be made in the Japanese Army scrips and native currencies in occupied areas.

Touching on the problem of stock prices, the Finance Minister said that the Government had keenly been watching the movement of stock prices and the stock exchange situation, because they exercised a far-reaching effect on the financing of the industrial productivity expansion funds and the national savings encouragement campaign. For this reason, continued the Minister, strenuous efforts will be directed by the Wartime Financing Bank to further stabilize stock prices through open market operations.

The optimistic views of the Minister on the national savings problem were partly endorsed by the announcement of the Local Bankers Association concerning the February balance of deposits in its member banks. According to the statistics released by the association, the balance of deposits of all member banks as of February 28 was registered at ¥9,928,409,000 which is ¥100,721,000 and ¥1,907,284,000 more than the figures for the previous month and the corresponding month of last year respectively. Noteworthy is the fact that long-term deposits such as fixed deposits made a remarkable swell during last month, reflecting the smooth progress of the national savings movement.

Long-Term Loans Rise

A similar sharp rise was witnessed in the long-term loans owing to the intensified extension of financial aids by bankers to those companies which have been driving toward the expansion of Japan's total industrial productive capacity. Following are the balances of deposits and loans as of February 28: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decline.)

	February balance	Compared with January. 1942	Compared with Feb., 1941
1. Deposits			
Current deposits	1.427.064	— 3.460	237.655
Special current deposits	2.939.277	11.773	579.811
Deposits at notice	393.587	—14.879	107.558
Fixed deposits	5.006.726	93.213	835.757
Others	161.155	14.074	46.473
Total	9.928.409	100.721	1.907.284
2. Loans			
Loans on bills	2.641.489	92.928	320.439
Loans on notes	489.235	— 419	— 18.877
Overdraft	581.245	20.389	98.332
Discounted bills	419.697	—22.825	— 30.529
Call loans	119.401	11.789	— 15.164
Total	4.251.067	101.862	354.210

The Local Bankers Association also released the February balance of securities holdings. Securities held by constituent members of the bankers group at the end of last month, totaled ¥6,033,900,000, of which ¥3,211,346,000 represents Government bonds; ¥109,332,000, prefectural and municipal bonds; ¥238,973,000, foreign securities; ¥1,964,618,000, corporate debentures and ¥509,631,000, stocks. Holdings of Government bonds increased last month by ¥59,165,000, foreign securities by ¥2,057,000 and corporate debentures by ¥46,483,000, while a decrease of ¥249,000 was made in prefectural and municipal bonds and ¥3,567,000 in stocks.

Enemy Banks, Firms In C. China Placed Under Arms Control

All enemy enterprises in Central China have been placed under the management of the military authorities as from December 8, 1941, the Shanghai military and naval authorities announced under date of March 21, Domei reports from Shanghai. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the armed forces have had suitable administrators and auditors manage the banks and firms in Central China registered with the enemy Governments but they have now decided to place them under their direct control, except those in the Wuhan area and others which the authorities deem it better to be managed by the China Affairs Board. Under this new ruling, all those business organizations which are registered as of December 8, 1941, with the enemy Governments, invested in by enemy nationals or controlled in any other manner by enemy nationals, except those which have already been declared under the management of the military authorities, must register with the head of the Central China liaison department of the China Affairs Board by April 20, 1942.

OVERLAND TO SHONAN SEEN A POSSIBILITY

From Shanghai Whole Distance Requires 775 Kilometers of New Track

It is erroneous to think that access to Shonan Island, the erstwhile Crown Colony of Singapore, is possible only by sea from Tokyo, states the latest number of the Diamond in recommending railway connections between the two places. Except for the distance between Shanghai and Nagasaki which, however, must be connected by boat, a distance of 7,777 kilometers between Tokyo, the capital of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the island can be covered in a week by railways, with the trains running at a speed of the special express "Fuji."

Only 775 kilometers of the total distance require the laying of new tracks. The cost will be some ¥80,000,000 and the project will take one year for construction, according to the magazine.

From Shanghai by Rail

Reaching Shanghai from Nagasaki by boat, passengers will board a train on the Shanghai-Hangchow line which is connected with the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway the terminus of which is Linchow. However, from here the connecting railway to the French Indo-China border has to be completed. From there the line must be further extended deep into French Indo-China territory.

There is another section in French Indo-China that requires the construction of a track covering a distance of 225 kilometers, further states the economic journal, adding that from a geological standpoint the construction work in the above three sections is not a difficult task if enough man-power in those regions were mobilized. The work could be completed in about a year.

The only problem to be solved is the one arising from the difference in the gauges of the three railways, as shown below:

French Indo-China and Malay railways: 1.000 meter.
Chinese railways: 1.435 meters.
Railways in Japan Proper: 1.067

Can Overcome Difficulties

But this trouble can be adjusted sooner or later, continues the journal, stating that for the time being passengers must put up with the trouble of changing cars several times.

Another route under contemplation is a roundabout railway via Chosen. This route, according to the journal, adds 1,759 kilometers to the first railway line. The train will run to Shonan Island, in this case, via Shimonoseki, Mukden in Manchoukuo, Tientsin, Peking, Hanchow and Linchow.

If the plan were realized, some 140,000 passengers can be handled per year with a Fuji express departing from Tokyo once a day, states the journal, concluding that for transporting the same number of passengers by sea, 30 ships of the 18,000 ton class will be required per year.

SPEEDY EXPANSION IN MACHINES NEEDED

Formation of Strong Union Organization to Meet Situation Necessary

In connection with the development of mineral resources in the erstwhile Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and other southern regions now placed under Japanese control, which are vitally important for war industries of this country, the machine-building industry requires to be expanded with all possible speed together with the shipbuilding industry, states a recent number of the Kikai Kogyo, pointing out the necessity of the establishment of a definite and comprehensive policy for the industry.

For the purpose of the establishment of this policy, points out the journal, the formation of a powerful union control organization should be of primary importance. The establishment of the control organization is considered the most appropriate for the smooth and rapid expansion of the industry to meet the situation when the fact is taken into consideration that today there is no need of drawing a line between military and civilian demands. The same can be said of the necessity of forming and enforcing a well-balanced plan for supplying a variety of machines and equipments for the southern region development plan, such as mining machines, electric generators, shipping, harbor and transportation facilities.

Designation of Firms

Referring to the problem of the selection of firms to be changed with the actual development in the southern regions and other related problems, the journal suggests that the union control organization should designate the firms considered most qualified for the purpose in view of their past experience in business in the southern regions or taking into consideration their business standing and other conditions.

In view of the fact that the machine-building industry is subordinate to the southern region development scheme, experts in the industry should take part in the working-out of the development plan so that the actualities of the industry can be reflected in the scheme.

As to other problems such as the rationalization of industries, funds and equipment related to the development plan, the journal states in conclusion that a satisfactory settlement can be expected of the union control to be established on a firm basis.

Bill Clearings

March 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	284.265	153.379
Balance	46.591	47.333

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome. Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942

Fishery Pact Signed

It was announced yesterday morning, as already reported, that an agreement was signed at Kuibishev on March 20 between our Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Soviet Acting Foreign Commissar, A. J. Vyschinsky, with regard to Japanese fisheries rights in northern waters. It was further revealed that the present arrangement is in the form of a modus vivendi affirming the validity of the Fisheries Convention existing between the two countries.

Under the terms of the convention which has just been confirmed, the negotiations for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet fisheries pact were conducted between Tokyo and Moscow last year. This parley, however, had to be suspended temporarily on account of the war breaking out between Germany and Soviet Russia and failed to reach a conclusion before the end of last year. It was decided to negotiate last December for a modus vivendi with a view to extending the terms of the existing convention, this parley coming to a successful conclusion last week in the temporary capital of Soviet Russia.

While no information is available on the new arrangement in detail, it is a matter of satisfaction that the Japanese and Soviet Governments have succeeded in reaching the present understanding, despite a number of handicaps under which they had to carry on their conversations. Moreover, the present outcome of the Kuibishev parley may be regarded as a proof of the two countries, bound by their neutrality pledge, being solicitous for the continuation of their friendly relations.

The fishery negotiations between Tokyo and Kuibishev have been the subject of much speculation in some quarters. More than once the subject has been seized by those who had reason to hope for estrangement of relations between Japan and Soviet Russia. The peculiarly delicate situation which had developed with regard to their relations after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and of the War of Greater East Asia lent itself to speculation.

With deep satisfaction, therefore, we learn of the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet parley at Kuibishev. Admittedly, a more permanent form of arrangement might have been possible under more favorable conditions. But when due cognizance is taken of the existing situation, the present agreement, as it is, must prove effective enough to indicate the trend of the policy by which the two countries are now governed. As such, its value may be well appreciated.

The Visit of the Manchoukuoan Envoys

The departure from Tokyo this morning of Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo after an eight day state visit here calls renewed attention to the importance of the relations between the two countries. Following the celebration at the beginning of this month of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, the coming of the special mission headed by the Premier constitutes a fitting climax to the observation of this auspicious year. As the Japanese nation bids the distinguished visitor bon voyage, it hopes that the successful conclusion of his welcomed visit will be an augury of the continuation of the mutually beneficial relations which exist between Japan and Manchoukuo. The best wishes of the Japanese nation go to the young but promising sister state.

The visit of the Premier of Manchoukuo and his suite at this particular time when Japan is engaged in the greatest war in the history of this part of the world is fraught with significance. As our visitors have indeed commented, they must have been impressed with the remarkable strength and stability of Japan in the face of the magnitude of the undertaking in which she is now engaged. To people abroad, reports of the national strength of Japan in wartime may sometimes sound like inspired propaganda, but those who have seen with their own eyes the conditions prevailing in Japan cannot fail to be impressed with the surprising degree of normalcy which actually persists in the life of this country. That Japan can wage a war of such proportions and still continue to carry on her domestic life with such relatively few inconveniences attests to the great reserve strength of Japan little suspected by those outside of the country. Our visitors from Manchoukuo can go back to reassure their people that the support and cooperation which their country has been receiving from Japan for these past ten years will continue unchanged and that they need have little fear as to the ability of Japan to aid them. The future of Manchoukuo, so inextricably linked by the exigencies of geography and history with that of Japan, is therefore assured.

This visit of the emissaries from Manchoukuo, which is the first such official visit since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, also possesses a diplomatic significance. It should be remembered that it was the United States and Britain which raised the greatest obstacles to the founding of Manchoukuo and which through a diplomatic boycott tried to stifle the development of the new nation. It was the attitude of the British and Americans with respect to Manchoukuo which first impressed upon Japan the implacably obstructive character of their position in this part of the world and which thereby convinced the Japanese of the necessity of expelling their deleterious influence in order to make possible the proper unfolding of the destiny of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo has therefore a tremendously vital connection with the present war. It must be a source of great gratification to the officials of Manchoukuo to witness the trend of the present war. It is a vindication of the very object for which Manchoukuo was founded and is a cause for congratulations in that country as well as in Japan. The common interest of the two countries in the progress of this war should seal more firmly than ever the ties of comradeship and cooperation between them.

To the people of Japan, the visit of the special envoys from Manchoukuo at this time should have served as a valuable reminder. At this particular time when the attention of the public is centered on the more spectacular news from the south, it is necessary to remember that developments just as important, if less obvious, are taking place elsewhere. Manchoukuo, which with Japan is the oldest of the members of the autarchic bloc which has grown into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is after all a keystone segment of this economic structure. Its importance should not be forgotten.

Manchoukuo should serve as a reminder of the fact that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should serve as a truly cooperative union for the benefit of all its members. The Co-Prosperity Sphere certainly should not be a mere euphemism for a Japanese sphere of influence as our enemies try to picture it, or as some of its members may fear Japan might be tempted to make of it. For Japan's own long range advantage as well as for the benefit of all its members, the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be a truly cooperative union in which no one will be exploited and every one will profit. In such a cooperative union, Manchoukuo must play a vital role. As rich as the tropical south may be in some resources, true prosperity depends on an interchange of diverse types of goods. A Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be created out of the tropics alone. The north temperate area must contribute its share, both as a source of products and as a consuming market. The successful construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends therefore in no small degree on the successful economic development of Manchoukuo.

Also as the oldest of the members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Manchoukuo will naturally be viewed as a gauge of the capacity of Japan to provide intelligent and altruistic leadership. The attitude toward Japan of many a new prospective southern member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere may well be strongly influenced by the degree of satisfaction which Japan contributes to Manchoukuo in the course of the relations between the two countries. There is all the more reason therefore to remember the importance of Manchoukuo.

In view of these considerations, the visit of Premier Chang Ching-hui has been particularly happy and auspicious.

A Year Ago Today

March 24, 1941

From the Files of The Japan Times & Advertiser

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived at Moscow at 3:30 p.m., March 23 according to a Domei report from the Soviet capital. The dispatch continues: "Alighting from his special de luxe carriage attached to the trans-Siberian express, Mr. Matsuoka showed no signs of fatigue as he cheerfully exchanged greetings with Soviet officials and foreign diplomats who were present at the station to welcome him.

"In a press interview Mr. Matsuoka disclaimed any particular intentions connected with his tour, saying that its primary purpose was personal contact with the leaders of Germany and Italy and to acquaint himself with the condition prevailing there."

HISTORY OF BURMA'S ANNEXATION UNDER BRITISH RULE DESCRIBED

Burmese People Always Opposed Britain's Control and Now Demand Self-Government After Long Struggle

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

The greatest defect in the Burmans at that time was that they failed to master the technique of warfare with firearms and guns on the Western model. Apart from this fact it has to be noted that the Burmans under dynastic rule never exhibited a concentrated commercial spirit which was England's main weapon to open the road for territorial expansion. Therefore, it has to be said that because commercialism was quite foreign to Burma, it could not read the mind of British empire-builders.

The feeble rule of the last two Burmese kings, Mindon Min and his son, Thibaw, heralded the British occupation of the country. As a ruler Mindon was not only incapable, but was completely ignorant of the rudimentary principles of statesmanship. His fondness for gay life caused the rise of effeminacy in the country and the people became more addicted to fun and frolic. And when Thibaw ascended the Throne, Britain had already become the master of Lower Burma, and as such, his kingship was at the mercy of British will.

Due to National Degeneration

Thibaw lacked administrative skill and diplomatic foresight. These drawbacks on the part of a ruler hastened the downfall of the nation which in the past had shown outstanding military ability and statesmanship. This means that, among other things, Burma owing to its own national degeneration speeded up the infiltration of British imperialism.

As a result of frictions between Burma and Britain mainly in respect of commerce the first Anglo-Burmese war occurred in 1824. Various causes have been attributed by both sides regarding this war. Britain holds Burma responsible for provoking it to resort to arms to protect its commercial interests, while Burma regards that the war was thrust upon it by Britain well knowing that the country was not strong enough to resist any military pressure. Whatever may be the causes of the war the fact is that England took the extreme step at an opportune moment, especially when Arakan was in revolt.

With the declaration of war, Burma appointed General Maha Bandoola as Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese forces. The great general at that time was in Arakan suppressing the rebellion there and so he had to rush to the delta region by a long forced march to resist the British troops. A great battle was fought at Danyubyu and the Burmese forces, despite suffering from a lack of ammunition, reinforcements and rations, bravely resisted the enemy under the inspiring leadership of Maha Bandoola, perhaps the greatest military man ever produced in the country. Eventually Burma lost the battle to the well-equipped British soldiery and a treaty was signed at Yandabo in 1826, by virtue of which Britain took possession of Arakan, Tennaserim, Assam, Cachar, Jaintia and Manipur in addition to an indemnity of one million British sterling.

Fertile Area Lost

The effect of the war was that Burma lost a considerable portion of its fertile territory to England. The occupation of Tennaserim gave the latter complete control over the southern sea route, tin and wolfram mining areas and the rice growing centers. Thus Burma was not only crippled politically, but economically, too. The excessive terms imposed on Burma clearly disclosed the imperialist motive of Britain which at a subsequent date displayed its true color. Britain was not justified in dismembering Burma for its own selfish benefit.

Besides Tennaserim, the annexation of Arakan separated the whole of the western area from the rule of the Burmese king and the occupation of Assam and Manipur completed the encirclement of unoccupied Burma from west and south. Moreover, the control over Assam and Manipur enabled Britain to stabilize its hold over Bengal with the riverine port of Hooghly, now known as the port of Calcutta, as its mainstay.

A glance at the provisions of the Yandabo Treaty prompts one to believe that Britain before the war had planned the occupation of Burma in slow stages. The fact that Burma had to surrender the whole of its southern and western areas is evidence enough that London had a pre-designed political motive. The result of the territorial occupation was that Moulmein, a port city on the Gulf of Martaban, was made the capital of occupied Burma, while Akyab, the headquarters of Arakan, became another link in the chain of British capitalist-imperialism. In this manner Britain wrested the administrative right from the Talaings and the Arakanese.

Second War Breaks Out

When the occupied regions were somewhat pacified enabling the growth of better commercial prospects, Britain began to cast its eyes on the rich mineral resources of Upper Burma. The prompt payment of indemnity by the Burmese Government spurred the avaricious instinct of London, but as no so-called provoking incidents occurred, it refrained from taking any positive step. All of a sudden the Burmese Governor of Rangoon revolted against the British commercial activities, with the result that the second Anglo-Burmese war broke out in 1852. This war ended with the annexation of the Pegu region and thus Britain became the master of the entire Lower Burma.

The loss of Pegu meant the disappearance of the seat of Burmese viceroyalty in Rangoon which was made the capital of Lower Burma relegating Moulmein as a commercial port city of secondary importance. Although Rangoon, known as Yan Gon (the City of Victory), resisted the British pressure, it ultimately submitted to Britain whose commercial and political influence was greatly stabilized there a decade before the outbreak of the second war. The occupation of Rangoon by Britain practically sealed the fate of the remaining portion of Burma, since the port of Rangoon the only outlet for Upper Burma, became the nerve-center of British commercialism and colonial imperialism. In fact, the second war gave Britain full control over Burmese economy and politics, reducing Upper Burma to a vassalage.

Annexation Hastened

While Britain finding its position secure in India was concentrating on the annexation of Burma, France was scheming at the Siamese Court to take possession of Cambodia, and as a result, in 1867 France proclaimed Cambodia as its protectorate. To Burma the French occupation of Cambodia gave an opportunity to incite France against Britain an opportunity which was subsequently partially utilized by Thibaw, the last king of Burma, only to hasten the complete annexation of the remaining area by Britain.

It is said that Thibaw was carrying on negotiations with France to help him in overthrowing Britain, and as a consequence, Thibaw started importing French arms into his territory. As such materials had to pass through the port of Rangoon, the British authorities alleged that French arms were passing to Mandalay via the Irrawaddy. Later on, a number of camouflaged shipments were caught by the British authorities in Rangoon leading to the declaration of a state of war between Upper Burma and Britain.

Thus the third Anglo-Burmese war started in 1885 and it was merely a one-sided affair since Thibaw's forces surrendered without firing a single shot. The British troops came unmolested to Mandalay in junks and steamers traveling up the Irrawaddy under command of Colonel Saladin and Thibaw handed him the Burmese Crown. With the termination of this war, the whole of Burma became a part of the British Empire.

Political Destiny Changed

The annexation of Burma by Britain completely changed the shape of the political destiny of the Indo-China peninsula. And with the stabilization of British control over Malaya, Siam became a sovereign State in name only. Even British activities in China increased in volume because of the strategic and economic value of Malaya, Burma and India. Had Britain left Burma out of its colonial map, it is problematic whether its sway would have extended further than India. But as Britain was bent upon controlling Burma, it is reasonable to assume that London at no time was willing to agree to a policy of give and take to give birth to a real commonwealth of nations in collaboration with Asiatic countries.

Today due to Japanese successes in the Greater East Asia War, the position of Britain in Asia has become extremely critical. Now that Japan has driven out Britain from the most fertile part of Burma, a new metamorphosis is bound to take place in that country. In this connection note should be taken of the fact that the Burmese people from the very beginning of British domination refused to submit to the dictates of London. As far back as 1897, they registered their protest against the administrative policy of Britain as manifested by the then British Chief Commissioner.

Separated From India

Consequently, a Lieutenant-Governor under the control of the Governor-General of India was appointed to corrode the political consciousness of the Burmese people. They, however, continued their opposition, with the result that in 1923 Burma was made a Governor's province with a Legislative Council and two Ministerial posts. This system remained in operation until April 1, 1937, when Burma was separated from India and a parliamentary Constitution was granted.

Since 1937 the Burmese nationalists have been persistently opposing the British political domination in the country demanding self-government with a Constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Burmese political parties launched their independence movement with renewed vigor, leading to the arrest of a large number of prominent leaders by the British authorities who even incarcerated the Burmese Premier and put up a weak Ministry to make the country the cannon fodder of Britain against Japan. But the Burmese people not only resented this move of Britain, but declared that Japan was their well-wisher.

(The End)

PAN CHIH YU. 18 B.C.

THE SAPPHO OF CHINA

Of fresh, new silk, all snowy white,
And round as harvest moon,
A pledge of purity and love,
A small but welcome boon.

While summer lasts, borne in the hand,
Or folded on the breast,
'Twill gently soothe thy burning brow,
And charm thee to thy rest.

But, ah! When autumn frosts descend
And winter's winds blow cold,
No longer sought, no longer loved,
'Twill lie in dust and mold.

This silken fan, then, deign accept,
Sad emblem of my lot,
Caressed and fondled for an hour,
Then speedily forgot.

So That's So

"These doughnuts," said the young married man, "are not like my mother used to make."

"I know it," replied the recent bride sweetly. "Your mother called up just the other day and asked for my recipe."

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Precious Ore Found on Many Small Isles in Timor Sea

Yampi is the world's greatest and richest base metal deposit. Known as the Yampi Sound Group, this small group of islands containing tremendous deposits of base metal is situated 10 miles from the western coast of Australia in the Timor Sea. Although having been known until a few years ago only as a point on the vast atlas of the world, the attention of the world was soon focussed on it, when geologists discovered the islands in the Sound to contain the largest, richest and most extensive deposits of ironstone yet known to be in existence. Steel is manufactured from this ore, and the acute world shortage of steel has made these islands much sought after.

Innumerable small islands form the group, and it is singular that the precious ore is found only in those lying east and west. The two principal islands are Koolan and Cockatoo. Experts have estimated that at Koolan there are 76,550,000 tons of iron-ore above high water level, and millions more below sea level.

Ironstone Deposits

The neighboring island of Cockatoo was leased by the Port Kembla Company, and the ironstone deposits there have been assessed at more than 32,000,000 tons. Ten miles long and three miles wide at the widest part, the island is a solid mass of ore, and rises from the ocean like a huge brown mound of rock and stone, lying in immense flakes at an angle of 60 degrees, and practically devoid of vegetation. Stunted trees and spinifex grass form the only growth which ekes out a livelihood in this barren place.

And yet the islands present a typical South Sea picture never to be forgotten. The mirror-like surface of the waters in the Sound, with picturesque. becalmed pearling luggers floating helplessly by, and propelled only by the sluggish currents around the islands, is an unforgettable scene, especially when viewed from Cockatoo Island, with white sails against the emerald blue waters, the azure tropical sky, the everlasting filmy haze over all; and in the dim, distant horizon the outlines of other islands form a pretty background.

Then, in the hurricane season, which lasts from December to March, this torpid, glassy waterway presents a different picture. Lashed to fury by high-velocity gales, it becomes a heaving, raging torrent, and violent thunderstorms, due to the presence of such extensive deposits of ironstone, are a daily occurrence.

Solitary Life

A long and solitary life is led on the island by a few employes of the company, who are engaged as yet in assay work. The only break in the monotony of days is the arrival, once a month, of the company's supply ship bringing mail and provisions from Broome on the mainland, 180 miles away. The Australian Coast, only 10 miles away, is barren and forsaken, for it was on this part of the Australian Coast that William Dampier, the English buccaneer-explorer, landed early in the 17th century to overhaul his vessel, the Roebuck. It was because of his adverse reports that only after many years other navigators were induced to land in Australia. In fact, it was not until 1770, when Captain Cook sailed along 2,000 miles of the more fertile east coast, that possibilities for settlements were realized.

Australian aborigines, a particular race of natives known as the Yampis, with nomadic habits, inhabit this part of the world, with no fixed abode either on the mainland or on Yampi. Their roving propensities make them regular visitors to islands in the Sound, whither they go in search of fish, turtles and shell-fish. The sea voyage is made in frail craft which they call catarmarans. These are hollowed-out tree trunks, with out-riggers attached to prevent them from upsetting, and though experience has taught the natives the rudiments of sailing, the catarmarans are handled with extreme difficulty in rough and boisterous seas, but the Yampis cruise and hunt in them within a radius of 400 miles.

Valuable Pearling Grounds

The waters of Yampi are shallow and are valuable pearling grounds, attracting traders from hundreds of miles along the coast. Dugong, a kind of

(Continued on Page 3)

UNIQUE SYSTEM OF INKYO EXISTS IN JAPAN FROM GOOD OLD DAYS

People Entitled to Retire or Abdicate Headship of Family; Influence of Buddhism Noticeable

By SHIGETO HOZUMI

Baron Shigeto Hozumi, LL.D., is a member of the Imperial Academy and a professor at the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University. His published works include: Senso to Keiyaku (War and Contracts), Rikon Seido no Kenkyu (A Study of Divorce Laws), Nimpo Soron (General Principles of Civil Law), Shinzoku Ho (The Japanese Family Law), Horigaku Taiko (Outlines of the Philosophy of Law), Hogaku Tsuron (First Principles of Jurisprudence), etc.

From Contemporary Japan, March issue, 1942

Part I

The Japanese family system has no counterpart in any other country. To this fact may be attributed the unique system of inkyo, i.e. retirement from, or abdication of, the headship of a family, for which the current Civil Code of this country makes provision. The statute books of Western countries contain no equivalent of this system, and a short account of its historical development and of the legislation now in force may be of interest.

Every member of the Japanese nation has a clearly defined family status—either as head of a family or as a member bearing the family name. The writer of this article, for instance, is the head of a family named Hozumi, and has the duty of supervising and maintaining his wife and children, who constitute his family. It is possible that the head of a family may have no wife and children, he being the head and sole member of his family for the time being. Or the head of a family may have in his own home living with his own wife and children a younger brother with a wife and children.

It is not always the case, of course, that a younger brother and his wife and children live under the same roof and eat out of the same pot as the head of the family. They are, however, entered in the same census register with the head of the family, and he is regarded as exercising authority over them.

Commonest Instance

In what circumstances does an individual give up or lose his position as head of a family? The commonest and most obvious instance is in the event of death, necessitating that the eldest son succeed as family head. There are, however, a few cases in which an individual may give up or lose his position as head of a family even during his lifetime. Of these the most important is abdication of, or retirement from, the headship of a family by legal procedure, this being known as inkyo.

An individual who gives notice of his intention to retire in this way is technically described as the inkyosha, or more popularly simply as inkyo. The head of a family can retire only of his own free will. Compulsory retirement, although common in former times, is no longer legally recognized. Written notice of intention to retire must be filed by the individual himself with the mayor of the district in which his household is registered.

The Japanese Civil Code recognizes retirement from family headship in the following four cases:

(1) Retirement in old age. The head of a family is eligible for retirement when he is 60 years of age or over. This is the most usual instance.

Unavoidable Retirement

(2) Retirement owing to unavoidable circumstances. The head of a family may retire, subject to permission being obtained from a law court, even when he is under 60 years of age, if he is suffering from ill-health. Furthermore, if he is the head of a branch family and circumstances necessitate that he should succeed to the headship of the main branch of the family, or rejoin the main branch of the family to save it from extinction. In that case he may retire from the headship of the branch family. A family head may also retire if he is prevented by unavoidable circumstances from managing his family affairs.

(3) Retirement due to marriage. The head of a family may retire, subject to permission being obtained from a law court, if he or she has the intention of marrying into another family and by so doing becoming a registered member of that family. (This is not an uncommon practice in Japan. When it occurs a man gives up his own family name and takes that of his wife's family.)

(4) Retirement of the female head of a family. The female head of a family may retire irrespective of age. This is because the Japanese Civil Code, although it extends legal recognition to women as heads of families, gives preference to male heads of families. The female head of a family, therefore, does not necessarily require permission from a law court, as stipulated by Section 3, when she marries into another family.

Situation Different

Special care was taken, when the Civil Code was drawn up, to ensure that no family should become extinct as the result of the retirement of its head. In every case, when the head of a family decides to retire under any of the provisions noted in the four sections outlined above, the Civil Code provides for securing a successor who will maintain the existence of the family. The situation in this regard is quite different from that in which the family loses its head by death. In the first case, when the ex-head of the family is still living, he may possibly reserve for himself part of the family estate instead of transferring the whole of it, though the Civil Code stipulates a certain limit on the share of the estate which may be reserved by the retiring head for himself.

Proper precautions are also taken by the Civil Code against the abuse of the inkyo system. A retiring head is not allowed, for instance, to reserve for himself the whole of the family estate and transfer his debts to his successor. The Civil Code also provides against other fraudulent practices which the retiring head of a family might make use of against his successor or the creditors of his successor. The Civil Code, it may fairly be said, is designed to maintain the traditional system of inkyo, and at the same time prevent possible malpractice in its use.

Development of System

Although Japan is the only country now which merits the credit for maintaining this unique system of inkyo, it appears that in ancient times the inkyo system flourished not only in China and India, but also in Western countries. As the purpose of the inkyo system is to enable the head of a family to hand over his duties to his successor, it may be common in any country where the family system is strong.

In Japan, therefore, where the family system has always flourished vigorously, and where it has been little changed even by the influx of Western civilization, direct succession from the father to the eldest child being traditional, it is natural that the inkyo system should have been firmly maintained from past times. When the head of a family becomes incompetent or unfit to perform his duties, the question of his replacement will naturally arise. The family has been an important social unit in Japan since time immemorial.

In olden times Government offices and public posts were hereditary, a factor that greatly influenced the development of the inkyo system. In far remote periods of Japan's history there was a retirement system in official circles based on an age-limit. Instances occur in historical records from A.D. 696 onward. A decree issue in 701 governing appointment of Government officials ordained that officials might resign their posts on reaching the age of 70. This age-limit system was introduced into Japan from China where it was enforced by the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-906). It must also be noted that the inkyo system in Japan was fostered by Confucian teachings which encouraged men to retire from Government service after winning fame by rendering distinguished services to the State.

Religious Seclusion

Buddhism, which was introduced into Japan from India by way of China, also served to develop the inkyo system. Attaching as it does more importance to the world to come than to present existence, Buddhism taught its devotees to enter a life of religious reclusion on reaching old age. In olden times, therefore, it was quite common for heads of families to give up their posts in favor of their heirs, so that they might retire to a monastery and

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

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No. 15,435 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

TURKEY WILL FIGHT IF DECISION FORCED BY INIMICAL ACTION

President Reaffirms Neutral Intentions but States Nation Prepared for Emergency

BRITISH, SOVIETS CLASH

Battle Near Iraq-Iran Border Reported When Moscow Troops Cross Into British Sphere

Domei

ANKARA, March 23.—President Ismet Inonu, in his letter to leading citizens of the Aegean cities which was also broadcast over the radio last night, again clearly and definitely stressed the policy of the Turkish Government to remain neutral in the present world-wide conflict.

Briefly outlining the policy of Turkey toward belligerents, the President declared, "Our foreign policy has been clearly and definitely stated. Turkey maintains relations based upon treaties and pledges with the belligerent nations. But it will remain outside the war. However, if all our endeavors fail, and war becomes unavoidable, we will not hesitate to perform our duty to our country gloriously and becoming to Turkish dignity.

"Our relations are applied in good heart and without distinction toward anyone. It is no easy task to observe strict neutrality when all around us, there is war. But with the Turkish Government drawing its strength from the Grand National Assembly, Turkey is succeeding in this goodhearted, good-will policy."

President Inonu's letter stressed there are no misunderstandings between Turkey and the belligerent nations which are likely to lead to a clash. However, the President pointed out, the intricate matter of the war and its complications extending over vast areas bears close vigilance and careful watch.

Emphasizing Turkey's preparation to meet any eventuality, he declared, "Ever since the first days of the war, Turkey has mobilized herself and has remained mobilized to date. Turkish citizens are keeping watch over the frontiers in turn; nearly all classes may be called for military service and then relieved after their term of service and returned to their civilian occupations.

"This mobilization will not be forsaken and the Turkish Army will be kept alert and ready for any emergency which might arise."

Soviets, British Clash

British and Soviet troops clashed near the Iran-Iraq border recently when Red Army units began advancing toward the Persian Gulf and crossed the border-line recently agreed upon by Great Britain and the Soviet Union establishing their respective spheres of influence in Iran, the Nichi Nichi reported here from Shanghai Monday, quoting Ankara dispatches, reports Domei.

Ankara dispatches from Shanghai stated that movements of the Soviet Army in Iran have become increasingly active as Red troops have pushed south as far as Sultanabad, 150 miles southwest of Teheran, the Nichi Nichi said.

Other Soviet troops in Iraq were said to have advanced to Khanagin, 100 miles north of Baghdad, from Rowandiz, in northern Iraq.

Furthermore, Soviet forces have taken advantage of the anti-British agitation of native tribes in the Rowandiz mountains north of Mosul in order to consolidate their position, the report said. Large amounts of arms and ammunition were said to have been supplied the natives by the Soviet Army.

Political Invasion Feared

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, March 22, (via Berlin)—The internal situation in Iran seems to be quiet despite the withdrawal of British influence and the advance of Soviet Power. The British are saying that the Soviet Union is purposely exaggerating the Soviet advance into West Asia for bringing pressure on Turkey.

However, actually the Soviet Union has placed Azerbaijan under its control, and already has adopted a communistic republican system of administration there.

Also by inciting the Kurds in the district, the Soviet authorities are planning a political invasion, which is a great threat to Turkey that has a large number of Kurds in the district near the Iran frontier.

Reports say the Soviet Union recently invaded the northern section of Iraq under the pretense of suppressing the bandits in Iran, but it is believed that the real intention of the Soviet was to secure the Mosul oilfield in order to prepare for the coming German operations in the Caucasus. Furthermore, when it becomes difficult for the Russians to hold the Caucasus, the Soviet intends to maintain the supply of oil from Mosul via Turkistan.

At present, almost the entire British forces have already been withdrawn to India and Egypt owing to the danger facing India in the East and also of the attack by the German troops under Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Division in North Africa, in the West.

(Continued on Page 2)

Landing on Sabang Isle

The above pictures taken by Cameraman Hino of the Navy Information Corps show Imperial Forces during their recent landing operations on the Island of Sabang at the northwest point of Sumatra. Left: Landing units occupy enemy facilities. Right: Troopships approaching the east coast of the island. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

COUNCIL TO SELECT BEST MEN FOR POLL

Recommendations to Be Made By March 31 on Candidates For Coming Election

Candidates for the epochal general elections to be held amidst the roar and thunder of the Greater East Asia War, will be recommended informally by all the local chapters throughout the country of the National Service Political Council to the headquarters in Tokyo by March 31, it was learned on Monday, according to Domei.

Following the general meeting of all the branch managers of the National Service Political Council held on Sunday at which time concrete methods of selection and recommending candidates for the House of Representatives were discussed, all the branches of the Council throughout the nation are slated to hold meetings for selecting candidates on March 28, so as to complete the recommendation of candidates to the Council headquarters by March 31.

Meanwhile, the headquarters of the National Service Political Council will hold general meetings of its directors and committee for selection of candidates every day from March 28 for the purpose of announcing the candidates as they are selected.

Members of the committee for selection of candidates are expected to be nominated by General Nobuyuki Abe, chairman of the National Service Political Council, in the course of the next few days. It is learned the membership of the committee will consist of approximately 20 persons.

The Tokyo Prefectural Chapter of the National Service Political Council, headed by Hachisaburo Hirao, member of the House of Peers, has been formed of six members for the headquarters and 19 others for local branches.

All the members of the Tokyo Prefectural Chapter will meet for the first time at 2:30 p.m. today at its headquarters here. The establishment of an office and the order of organizing the local chapter will be the agenda of the meeting.

In this connection, it is reported that the Tokyo Prefectural Chapter of the National Service Political Council will be officially inaugurated on March 25.

CHINESE REDS MOPPED UP

Results of Recent Operations in Kuantung Revealed

Domei

CANTON, March 23.—The Japanese mopping-up operations against Chungking Communist troops in the Chungshan sector, on the coast of Kuantung Province, between March 17 and 20, accounted for 206 Chungking dead left behind on the battlefields and 218 others taken prisoner, it was revealed yesterday.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition also were seized, including 570 rifles and 12,807 rounds of ammunition.

U.S. NEEDS MORE PILOTS

Navy Department to Establish Additional Aviation Bases

Domei

LISBON, March 22.—The United States Navy Department has decided to establish three additional naval reserve aviation bases in the United States to train 30,000 pilots annually, it was reported here from Washington today.

The United States Navy, the report added, has drawn up a program to absorb and train monthly some 2,500 student pilots at the 15 existing air bases.

Enemy Lies All Blasted By Spokesman of Army

Maltreatment of Prisoners by Japanese Based on 'Fairy Tale'—Falsehoods Spread in Retaliation for Defeats, Says Colonel Yahagi

Refuting the vicious propaganda disseminated by enemy countries to cover up their defeats, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army Spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, in the course of his overseas broadcast on March 17, pointed out that the enemy war prisoners numbering more than 200,000 are being accorded the best possible treatment by virtue of Bushido generosity, and that they are unanimously expressing their appreciation for the magnanimity of the Japanese.

Colonel Yahagi's speech, the substance of which follows, was translated into the respective languages of the Axis Powers and was rebroadcast, causing a wide repercussion throughout the world.

"America, Britain and Chungking administrations have been completely crushed in the armed warfare which constitutes the kernel of a total war. When a country is unable to manifest its might through its armed forces, it is prone to resort to either an economic or thought warfare in vain pursuit of final victory. The Anglo-American Powers, however, have been defeated also in the economic war when they lost Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, and in order to force themselves out of the depth of despair into which they were thus thrown, they are exerting their energy in propagating groundless rumors.

"Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, reported at a recent Parliament session that Japan is maltreating its war prisoners, that it is bringing pressure to bear upon enemy subjects and that the Japanese Forces are acting outrageously.

"On the very next day on which the British Foreign Minister referred to the so-called 'Hongkong Incident' in connection with the maltreatment of captives, the Japanese authorities called on Sir Mark A. Young, former Governor-General of Hongkong, and told him exactly what Mr. Eden said regarding their treatment. I wish to convey to the British Foreign Minister here and now that Mr. Young was simply dumbfounded at the groundless rumor spread by his home Government.

Big Fairy Tale

"The fictitious story of the British Foreign Minister is based on the accounts given by three British soldiers who are supposed to have escaped from the concentration camp in Hongkong on March 10 and arrived at Chungking on the following day.

"His story, I wish to point out here, is tantamount to a fairy tale, for how can they cover the distance between Hongkong and Chungking in a single day, particularly under the current traffic conditions and the geographical features between the two places unless, of course, the three men had wings. A rumor, if carried to such an extent, is amusing rather than damaging because it contradicts the story automatically.

"I have been on the continent for a lengthy period and I ought to know what the conditions are. The treatment given to the Anglo-American residents as well as to the war prisoners in China was so good that I was on the verge of advising the Japanese Government to give reconsideration on the matter. At a concentration camp in Tientsin, the Japanese authorities went so far as to officiate at a wedding between enemy subjects.

"There are over 200,000 prisoners of war, but by the generosity of the Japanese Bushido spirit, each and every one of them is spending a carefree life without the slightest inconveniences though, of course, it is hardly possible to supply them with high priced perfumes and hair-oils so that they can spend nearly an hour on 'make-up.' I wish to point out that all the war prisoners are showing gratitude toward the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces and that they are, on the contrary, cursing the incapability, lies and hypocrisy of the home Government.

Japanese Communiques Reliable

"The announcements of the Imperial Headquarters are issued only after thorough investigations have been conducted and the facts are ascertained beyond the slightest doubt. Immediately after the Japanese announcement of the Pearl Harbor debacle, the American officials lost no time in ridiculing the communique, but the fact remains that the Pacific Fleet was annihilated and the American Government officials later admitted the terrible setback.

"The same holds true in the case of the annihilation of the combined

(Continued on Page 2)

TATEKAWA AND MOLOTOV DISCUSS WORLD ASPECTS

Departing Japanese Envoy Meets Soviet Leaders in Long Talk at Kremlin

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 22.—After making a last call on Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov and Anastas Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade, in Moscow last night, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, outgoing Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, returned to Kuibishev by plane at 4:45 p.m. today.

On his arrival here, Ambassador Tatekawa revealed that he had conferred with Foreign Commissar Molotov for an hour and a half at the Kremlin regarding developments in the world situation.

The Japanese envoy is scheduled to leave for Tokyo on Wednesday.

LOWER HOUSE DISCUSSES CONCORDIA IN EAST ASIA

Various Bills and Petitions Occupy Diet Men With End Of Session Nearing

A proposal for the establishment of a basic national policy for a concordia of various peoples in Greater East Asia and seven other bills were taken up for discussion by the proposal committee of the House of Representatives Monday morning.

Pending approval by a general meeting of the committee this afternoon, the bills will be submitted for approval to the final plenary session of the Lower House on March 25.

The petition committee of the Lower House, which met in session at 10 a.m. continued discussion during the morning and afternoon of 54 petitions submitted by the House members. Petitions approved by the committee at its general meeting today also will be presented to the plenary session Wednesday afternoon for passage.

JAPANESE VICTORIES BIG BLOW TO ALLIES

Fall of Batavia and Rangoon Stuns World, Broadcasts Major Sawahata

A concise account of conditions on all the battle fronts in East Asia was given by Major Yoichi Sawahata of the Imperial Headquarters Press Section during a radio broadcast, delivered on a nation-wide hook-up at 8:30 p.m. on Monday dealing with the repercussions, which the fall of Batavia and Rangoon had caused on all the battlefronts.

The gist of his radio address follows:

The repercussions of the fall of Batavia may be seen all over the world. On March 15, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, making a world-wide radio broadcast from Berlin, delivered a magnificent eulogy on the Japanese nation.

On the side of our enemies, Britain was thrown still further into the depths of despair. If the loss of Singapore had been a stunning blow to Britain, the fall of Batavia was a knock-out blow. England is in a worse state than France was when she lost to Germany. All over the world, the fall of Batavia has caused wide repercussions.

Militarily, our country has also been affected. Since the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies on March 9, the control of Java has fallen into Japanese hands. The troops have surrendered, and all the military establishments and other important places have fallen into our hands undamaged.

Sumatra, too, has come under our control since March 18. Although the military operations in the Dutch Indies are progressing, the natives of Java and Sumatra have returned to their normal peaceful lives, and are cooperating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of their countries. The military administration of these countries is being ably carried out to the advantage of all concerned.

Operations Now Easier

The control of the Dutch Indies serves to increase the significance of the fall of Singapore. A base has been found from which to carry out the control of India. Australia has been severed from all contact with England. Our operations have been made easier. We control the whole of this area, and the communications between these lands and Japan are assured. We have completed a vast line of defense.

The fall of Rangoon has not only severed the Burma route, but also made it extremely difficult for the enemy to maintain contact between India and Burma. The enemy troops in this area have suffered severe losses and at present, are trying to escape in the northwestern sector of Burma.

Enemy detachments, which have become separated from the main army have been hiding in the villages, but they received such opposition and rough treatment from the natives that they have been glad to surrender to the Japanese. The number of prisoners is increasing. This fact illustrates that we are carrying out a just war.

The defeated troops in the north are trying to escape to India, but this is rather difficult. The sea-route is out of the question. The troops are trying to cross the Tatkai and Arakan Ranges that lie on the frontier. But these ranges are 1 300 kilometers from north to south, and 260 kilometers from east to west. Moreover, the height is 2,000 meters above sea-level. The only routes over these ranges are mule-tracks.

It is reported that the British are constructing a motor road over these ranges so that they can retreat in

(Continued on Page 2)

CRIPPS AVOIDS TALK ON MISSION TO INDIA; REACHES NEW DELHI

Arrives by Special Plane From Karachi—Disappoints Inquisitive Newsmen

BRITISHERS BEWILDERED

Attlee Admits People Affected By Smashing Setbacks Received in Pacific

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and British envoy to India, arrived in New Delhi by special plane from Karachi, according to a Stockholm dispatch received here Monday by the Yomiuri, reports Domei.

Upon his arrival at the airport, Sir Stafford was questioned by newspaper correspondents but was uncommittal as ever regarding his mission, the report said.

Britons Bewildered

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Major Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, speaking at Liverpool on Sunday, admitted that the British people are "a little bewildered" as a result of the smashing reverses suffered by Britain in the Pacific area, it was reported here today.

"We have suffered serious setbacks," he said. "It is no use pretending that we have not. Those setbacks are harder to bear because they are far away. We can do little about them."

Major Attlee, in another part of his address, admitted that the British people are suffering at present from a "sense of frustration."

"When the Blitz was on," he continued, "we were right in it and there were things to be done fast.

"I wish I could tell you more than I can, but it is impossible to tell you things without telling the enemy."

Churchill Criticism Rises

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 23.—Dissatisfaction over military as well as political leadership is continuing in England, the London correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Socialdemokraten" reports on Monday, furnishing a survey of various currents of the present opinion by the British public.

He declares that the criticism is by no means limited to the left wing or otherwise determined by party lines. Hitherto the sharpest attack on Churchill personally was launched on Sunday by a laborite, who in his speech bluntly requested that Churchill should resign, because he was responsible for the dreary series of British defeats.

According to the same source, the dissatisfaction with the Government has not been allayed by Sir Stafford Cripps' journey to India although his mission will be an acid test for the Government in the eyes of the public. Cripps, however, is not expected by

(Continued on Page 2)

STRICT ORDERS ARE GIVEN IMPERIAL FORCES IN D.E.I.

Three-Point Instructions Issued By Imamura—Discipline and Training Stressed

Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces operating in the Dutch East Indies, gave instructions to his subordinate commanders on March 21 at his official residence, to the effect that strict military discipline, vigorous drill and control of luxury should thenceforth be more strictly observed by the soldiers under his command, according to a Domei report from Batavia.

To cope with the new situation in the Dutch East Indies after the occupation of Java, a Commanders' Conference was held on Saturday at which Lieutenant-General Imamura ordered that the following three points be strictly adhered to by the officers and men in the Dutch East Indies.

(1) Enhancement of military discipline and manners.

The operations in the Dutch East Indies have come to an end unexpectedly early but the soldiers of the Imperial Forces must not relax. Alive to the fact that they are in the occupied territories, they should maintain inwardly strict military discipline and outwardly neat and dignified dressing and manners.

(2) Exercise of vigorous drill.

It is the first and last requisite for an army to be efficient and strong and the strength of the Army can be cultivated by vigorous training. The officers are, therefore, requested to do their utmost to strengthen the Army in preparation for their next operation.

(3) Control of luxury.

In view of the circumstances prevalent in the occupied areas, it is imperative for the Japanese soldiers to refrain from luxurious living. They must remember that it was only because the Dutch soldiers have been indulging in luxurious living that they were so weak.

MANCHOUKUO PREMIER DEPARTS WITH MISSION ALL FULFILLED; HEARTY SEND-OFF IS EXTENDED

Japanese Residents In British Columbia Must Leave District

Domei

VICHY, March 22.—The Canadian Government today issued an order to all Japanese residents in the western districts of British Columbia to evacuate to other areas, Havas reports from Ottawa. The evacuation order was signed jointly by Colonel Y. James Layton Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense, and Erneste Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.

INSIDE STORY GIVEN OF CASEY INCIDENT

Contents of Cables Exchanged Between Aussie Envoy and Churchill Made Public

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—While the Australian Government and press severely are denouncing the British Government for its high-handed attitude, the Home Government has made public the cables exchanged between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Prime Minister John Curtin, of Australia, in order to clarify the recently intensified relations between the two Governments as a result of the appointment of Richard Casey, Australian Minister to Washington as British Secretary of State for the Middle East, it was reported here today.

According to cables now disclosed, it was said, on March 12, Prime Minister Churchill fathomed Mr. Curtin's opinion regarding Mr. Casey's appointment as British Secretary of State for the Middle East.

However, on the following day, Mr. Curtin refused to agree with Mr. Churchill on that matter because he knew that Mr. Churchill had something up his sleeve, discovering suddenly that the Australian Minister to Washington is more useful than any other Britisher for that post.

Churchill Wants Casey

Upon receiving a cable from Mr. Curtin, Mr. Churchill asked Mr. Curtin to agree on the matter since the British Imperial Staff wanted Mr. Casey for that post and Mr. Casey himself personally confessed to Mr. Churchill that he desired to have a change.

On March 14, Mr. Curtin again sent a cable to Mr. Churchill, saying he hoped to retain Mr. Casey in Washington since his contact with Herbert Evatt, Australian Foreign Minister, who was about to arrive in Washington, was indispensable.

Mr. Churchill, however, intentionally interpreted this cable as approval on the part of Mr. Curtin and immediately replied to the Australian Prime Minister, "Greatly obliged, will now telegraph Mr. Casey. Of course, he can wait and discuss everything with Mr. Evatt."

Five days later, on March 19, Mr. Curtin learned through the British Broadcasting Corporation announcement that Mr. Casey had been appointed while neither from Mr. Churchill nor from Mr. Casey official information regarding the appointment reached Mr. Curtin's office.

Mr. Curtin then made an angry statement and the Australian press simultaneously joined the Government in voicing resentment against Mr. Churchill's high-handed attitude.

WAR MEMORIAL ERECTED

Heroes of Battle of Keppel Heights Honored

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 23.—To forever commemorate the heroic deeds of their brave comrades who fell in fierce encounters with the enemy in the battle for Keppel Heights, the men of a Japanese Army Unit which took part in the fighting have erected a war memorial on the Heights.

With the construction work completed recently, the unveiling ceremony will be held on March 25.

It is recalled that in this encounter the Japanese right wing, dashing up the Heights took it after a fierce hand-to-hand battle.

Culprits Jailed in Ankara

D.N.B.

ANKARA, March 21.—Persons arrested in connection with the plot to assassinate the German Ambassador to Turkey, Colonel Franz von Papen, have been brought to the Turkish capital. It became known that they include two women and quite a number of Soviet subjects. The police enquiry, as already reported, has been concluded and the affair is now in the hands of the court and the public prosecutor.

Notables at Station To Speed Party Homeward

WILL VISIT SHRINES

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, who brought the message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, left Tokyo by the Tsubame Express at 9 a.m. today for Kansai, on his way home.

Premier Chang and his suite arrived at Tokyo on Monday, March 16, and fulfilled the mission of expressing thanks to the Imperial Court, Government and people of Japan for the support and assistance given for the founding and progress of Manchoukuo.

Premier Chang and party left the Imperial Hotel at 8:40 a.m. today, and the street from the Hotel to Tokyo Station was lined by National School children, middle school and girl school students, and others, who cheered the departing Premier.

At the Station, Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of Naval General Staff, and other high officials and diplomatic corps were present to give the Premier and party their final assurances of friendship.

General Chang Ching-hui will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise, Kashihara Shrine, Momoyama Mausoleum, Kyoto and Osaka before returning home.

A garden party at the Korakuyen Garden, Koishikawa, Monday afternoon, was the last function given in Tokyo in honor of the visiting Manchoukuo Premier and his suite. The prefecture and city of Tokyo were the hosts at the fete, which was attended by about 200 officials, prominent businessmen and members of the diplomatic corps.

At the party were given various entertainments including the Kenbu (sword dance) by little boys, dances and others. Pottery painting was also enjoyed by the guests and others.

In the evening, Premier Chang Ching-hui gave a dinner to the members of the Japanese reception committee at Shinkiraku, Tsukiji, in return for the courtesies and kindnesses extended by the committee to him and his party.

Envoy Visits Yokosuka

General Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo's Special State Envoy to Japan, and his party visited the Yokosuka Naval Station, Monday morning.

After inspecting the station, escorted by Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, the party visited the naval hospital to extend their sympathy to the wounded sailors recuperating there.

Premier Chang and members of his suite later were entertained at a luncheon party given in their honor at the Navy Club.

During the course of the luncheon, Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, delivered a welcome address.

Premier Chang, in response, expressed Manchoukuo's profound thanks to the invincible Imperial Navy. The party left for Tokyo at 2:07 p.m. by train.

BRITISH IN ANDAMAN ISLES, BAY OF BENGAL, EVACUATE

Cholera Cases Break Out Among Allied Troops in Burma—Vaccines Short

Domei

BERLIN, March 23.—All British residents in the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, have already evacuated, according to information reaching the German News Agency on March 19 from Indian sources.

Approximately 400 of the British evacuees have reportedly gone to Madras.

Domei

RANGOON, March 25.—Numerous cholera cases have recently occurred among the British-Indian forces stationed north of the Irrawaddy River, Burma, according to a statement by British war prisoners captured by the Japanese first-line troops in the course of a battle on the Burmese front on March 18 and 19. It was reported that the cholera cases were daily increasing because of the lack of a sufficient quantity of vaccines and other medical supplies.

SHANGHAI POPULACE SHOWS BIG CHANGE

Marked Decrease in U.S. and British Nationals Shown By New Census

It has been announced by the Municipal Council of Shanghai that this cosmopolitan metropolis has a population of 1,585,672, according to a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai Monday.

The new census reveals that the population includes 51 nationalities besides some belonging to no nation at all.

The list is led by Chinese residents who number 1,528,239, followed by Japanese totaling 33,345 exclusive of those living in Hongkew. The Japanese residents in 1935 numbered 13,103.

Third place is occupied by the Germans with a total of 10,788, which is a great increase compared with their number of 1,113 in 1935 when they ranked seventh on the population list.

The number of British residents, revealed in the present list as 2.779, shows a decrease by more than a half compared with that before the second Shanghai battle. An even more remarkable decrease is seen in the number of the United States residents in the city. While they totaled 2,017 in 1935, their present number is nearly a fifth of that seven years ago. The White Russians, whose number has been increased to 4,201 from 1,185 in 1935, occupy fourth place in the new list.

The Shanghai population, divided into different nationalities, reads in the following order on the census list:

Chinese 1,528,239; Japanese 33,345; Germans 10,788; White Russians 4,202; Britons 2,779; Indians 1,478; Portuguese 879; Poles 747; Americans 404; Filipinos 209; Australians 209; Iraquis 204; Italians 197; Frnech 173; Danes 132; Spaniards 115; Greeks 92; Netherlanders 87; Norwegians 85; Rumanians 74; Hungarians 73; Czechoslovakians 70; Latvians 47; Swiss 45; Turks 45; Swedes 42; Jugoslavs 23; Finns 22; Lithuanians 20; Persians 13, Belgians 13; Estonians 12; Jews 7; Syrians 6; Iranians 5; Eurasians 4; Sengalese 4; Egyptians 3; Palestinians 2; Slovaks 2; Luxenburgs 1; Thailanders 1; Borneo native 1; Afgan 1; Peruvian 1; Guatemalan 1; Bulgarian 1; Annamese 1; and Argentine 1. Residents without nationality total 551.

Japanese Victories Big Blow to Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

motor cars. Perhaps they are waiting for a chance to surrender.

Chungking in Sad Plight

The Chungking troops consist of several divisions, but they are certainly not in a position to make any offensive operations against Japan of their own accord. The propaganda of the enemy about the Chungking troops is nothing but an attempt to bolster the falling courage of the troops, and an attempt to keep the Indian people within the sphere of British rule.

Conditions in the Bataan Peninsula, Philippine Islands, are hardly better. General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino Forces, has caused the assassination of former President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, and has fled out of the country. Originally the combined United States-Philippines Army consisted of several divisions, but today there are only two divisions. The enemy armies in this area are like "birds in a cage." They cannot resist.

The Japanese Forces can wipe them out any time they like, but since they are shut up in a corner of the Bataan Peninsula, it is a wiser strategy to let them defeat themselves, and concentrate on advancing the program for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Chungking expected that the Japanese would withdraw most of their troops from China when the war broke out. But instead of withdrawing, the Japanese Forces have pushed their operations much more fiercely than before.

The fall of Hongkong, the dissolving of concessions and the successive victories of the Japanese in North, Central, and South China made Chungking realize that she had made a miscalculation. Since December 8, there have been 27 major operations in China, and an average of 2,000 battles a month.

I have given a brief resume of all the battle fronts. Taking the war operations of our country as a whole, we must note three points. First, operations have progressed much more swiftly than we expected. Second, our losses have been much less than we expected. Third, our gains have been much greater than we expected. In short, the present war has exceeded all expectations.

Raps Wavell and MacArthur

The military leaders of the enemy, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell and General MacArthur, have deserted their posts and fled to safer places, without showing the least signs of embarrassment at their cowardly action.

The political leaders of the enemy countries are spreading propaganda to the effect that the presence of these Generals at their new posts will cause a turn in the course of the war, and that the Allied troops will be able to receive the benefit of their valuable experience in war. According to enemy propaganda, it is also expected that these Generals will think out some new strategy with their experienced brains. We can only smile at such propaganda.

Both the Generals have shown superb strategy in only one thing. That is, the planting of Chinese, Indian, Dutch, Filipino and Malay troops at the front of battle, while the British or the Americans remained behind, and forced these Asiatic troops to fight for them. What superb strategy indeed, befitting the character of the British and the Americans!

We wait with interest for the next move of such Generals.

Guest of Capital at Garden Fete

Premier Chang Ching-hui, Special Envoy from Manchoukuo, and his Thanks Mission were honored at a party held at Korakuen Park in Koishikawa Ward, yesterday afternoon. Shown above is Premier Chang, center, and Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shao-keng, right, in the midst of festivities.

'GAS MASK IN EVERY HOME' IS AIM OF HOME MINISTRY

With the aim of providing a gas mask for each household in districts where air-raid defense is important, the Home Ministry will distribute, by the end of June, a simplified type of gas mask recently produced by the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry.

The new gas masks are obtainable in two types—"A" type and "B" type—with five different sizes. "A" type is priced at ¥4.18 and "B" type at ¥5.18, and bag for carrying the gas mask will sell for ¥.32.

For the present, these gas masks will be distributed to each district, neighborhood association and defense corps, according to importance, by the Air Defense Association.

It is reported the Home Ministry is planning, under a three-year program, to have each household possess one gas mask.

Cripps Avoids Talk On Mission to India; Reaches New Delhi

(Continued From Page 1)

his friends to sacrifice himself in case his mission fails.

The coal mines near Blackhall in East Durham have been tied up by a strike for several weeks, with 600 miners out, according to a report from the Ministry for Mining from London on Sunday night.

All attempts to arbitrate were frustrated by the resistance of the striking miners it was added. The war industry was thus losing 1,200 tons of coal weekly by this one strike alone. Therefore, certain important production branches have begun to feel quite a serious shortage of coal. The Government is resolved to take energetic measures against the strikers, it was added.

U.S. ARCHBISHOP URGES POPE TO KEEP NEUTRAL

Domei

LISBON, March 23.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, yesterday declared that the Pope must keep an impartial and neutral attitude in the present world conflict, according to a dispatch reaching here from New York today.

The Vatican should take every opportunity to keep contact with Catholics in every nation, the Archbishop asserted, pointing out that German diplomats are now at the Vatican.

In view of recent rumors that Japan will dispatch an envoy to the Vatican and in contrast to the anti-Axis maneuvers, in the United States, this statement of the American Archbishop, supporting the Japanese from the neutral standpoint of Catholics, is attracting special attention.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 24

ASAHI—Japanese-Soviet Fishery Agreement Signed

NICHI NICHI—Conclusion of Japanese-Soviet Fishery Agreement

YOMIURI—Conclusion of Fishery Modus Vivendi

KOKUMIN—Significance of Japanese-Soviet Modus Vivendi

Japanese-Soviet Fishery Agreement Signed

ASAHI

It is hardly necessary to reiterate here that the fishery in Soviet waters, which forms the foundation of our fishery industry in northern waters, is a right gained by the blood of our brave soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War in which we staked our national destiny. It is also clear that the fishery in northern waters has far-reaching significance both from industrial and national defense viewpoints. Despite glorious military results achieved in the southern regions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which brought vast natural resources into our hands, or more accurately in proportion to the progress of construction works in these regions, the significance of the fishery industry in northern waters will become greater.

As it has been reiterated, without settling questions in the North, it is almost impossible to achieve successfully the problems in the South. Thus, the so-called northern and southern questions are closely interrelated. In this sense it is a matter for genuine congratulation that the fishery question in Soviet waters has come to a solution for the time being. The newly signed Japanese-Soviet fishery agreement is the seventh modus vivendi, valid for one year. Although peaceful operation of our fishery in northern waters during the current year was guaranteed by the signing of the agreement, what we wish to have, needless to say, is a long-term treaty.

Although a long-term Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention was intended to be concluded by the end of last year, the negotiations for that purpose were held in abeyance on account of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. Thus, it was again agreed to conclude a modus vivendi.

Frankly speaking, if the Soviet Union sincerely wishes to respect and maintain the existing Neutrality Pact, it should voluntarily conclude a long-term fisheries convention, for it will contribute tremendously toward the adjustment and security of Japanese-Soviet relations. The Soviet Government appears to be affected by developments of the world situation in its fishery negotiations with Japan, which we rather regret. The fishery question is a barometer foretelling Japanese-Soviet national relations. In this sense, the conclusion of a modus vivendi suggests a temporary adjustment of their relations. For the real stability and adjustment, the Soviet Union, without being influenced by fresh developments in the world situation, must manifest its sincerity for the conclusion of a long-term treaty this year.

At any rate, the amicable conclusion of the seventh modus vivendi is a firm reply to Anglo-American propaganda of a Japanese-Soviet crisis and their maneuverings for the alienation of the two nations' relations. It has far-reaching significance as an indication of the normal relations existing between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Conclusion of Japanese-Soviet Fishery Agreement

NICHI NICHI

With the formal conclusion, on March 20, of the seventh modus vivendi at Kuibishev, the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention between Japan and the Soviet Union, which expired on December 31 last year, has been extended until the end of this year. The rapidly changing world situation has been reflecting delicately on the relations between this country and the Soviet Union. We are very thankful for the efforts of Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa who led to a successful conclusion one of the most important pending issues between the two nations, particularly under the prevailing international situation. The signing of the modus vivendi is ample proof indicating that Japanese-Soviet national relations are being conducted on a regular course. It has also frustrated Anglo-American schemes to alienate Japanese-Soviet relations by propagating rumors as if something quite serious has been existing between the two nations.

We are, however, not satisfied with the existing relations between this country and the Soviet Union. The Fisheries Convention, for example, should have been renewed in 1935 for a new long-term agreement. Despite our earnest desire for the conclusion of a permanent treaty, we had to conclude a modus vivendi seven times already. When the sixth modus vivendi was signed last year, it was agreed between the two Governments to sign a permanent treaty by the end of 1941 to replace the modus vivendi. However, we can appreciate the critical situation the Soviet Union has been confronted with since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War in June last year which compelled them to leave the fishery negotiations in abeyance. If the Soviet Union hesitates in the adjustment of Japanese-Soviet relations influenced by some other Power, it is extremely regrettable both for the Soviet Union itself and Japanese-Soviet relations.

Hope entertained by the United States and Britain on the Soviet Union is the retrievance of their declining fortunes by utilizing Soviet power. A bait offered by the Anglo-American Powers to the Soviet Union is collaboration among those three nations against the Axis Powers, thus allegedly alleviating German pressure on the Soviet Union. For the United States and Britain, all Axis nations are their common enemies. For the Soviet Union, however, its relations with Japan, Germany and Italy are quite different. This has been clarified in our repeated declarations as well as in our attitude toward the Soviets. We fail to see no other reason which may aggravate the Japanese-Soviet relations but subtle tricks and malicious propaganda by the United States and Britain. The Soviet Government has often announced that it is intending to regulate Japanese-Soviet relations on the basis of the existing Neutrality Pact, which was originally concluded as a political agreement for the settlement of various pending questions between the two nations.

Ambassador Naotake Sato and his staff members will arrive shortly to take up their new posts. Fully trusting in good judgment of the Soviet authorities, we sincerely hope that they will exert their sincere efforts for the readjustment of our relations without feeling constrained toward the United States and Britain.

Conclusion of Fishery Modus Vivendi

YOMIURI

A modus vivendi extending the validity of the Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention was formally signed on March 20 at Kuibishev between the Japanese Ambassador, Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Soviet Acting Foreign Commissar, A. J. Vyschinsky.

When the sixth modus vivendi was concluded in December, 1940, as the result of the Togo-Molotov negotiations, a complete agreement of views was reached for the conclusion of a long-term pact by the end of 1941. On account of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, however, the Soviet Government could not spare time for the fundamental settlement of such an important issue and we had to sign a modus vivendi. Although it has been claimed by the Soviet authorities that there is virtually no difference in the validity of the fisheries convention between the continuation by modus vivendi and the conclusion of a permanent pact, the successive conclusion of a modus vivendi makes rather insecure the important rights gained by this country as the result of the Portsmouth Treaty and gives unnecessary stimulus to both the Japanese and Soviet people every year at its renewance. Particularly, under the complicated international situation prevalent at present, it will give a golden chance to some third Powers to disturb Japanese-Soviet relations.

The United States and Britain, which have been putting up a common front, with the Soviet Union in Europe, will inevitably try to induce the latter to take the same action on the Eastern Asian front. As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out in December last, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden lost no time proceeding to Kuibishev to persuade the Soviet Government to declare war on Japan on the condition of forming the second front in Europe. The United States, too, in offering the bait of an $1,000,000,000 loan, tried to gain Kamchatka and several points in the Soviet Maritime Province as its military bases. Although they failed to attain their objects, their manuevers for the alienation of Japanese-Soviet relations will be intensified as their downfall becomes inevitable. Although it is a modus vivendi, the conclusion of a friendly agreement for the settlement of a pending issue between the two nations amidst desperate Anglo-American maneuverings on the spirit of the Neutrality Pact must have been a great blow to the Anglo-American Powers.

As long as the present agreement remains a modus vivendi, we cannot expect cessation even temporarily, of the Anglo-American maneuvers for the alienation of Japanese-Soviet relations. In view of the importance of the so-called northern route particularly as the result of the wholesale losses of Pacific bases, the United States will desperately try to work toward the Soviet Union for the use of this route.

If the Soviet Union is really anxious to maintain strict neutrality amidst the War of Greater East Asia, it must take necessary steps for the shutting out of all Anglo-American maneuvers. From this viewpoint, the Soviet Union must voluntarily try to settle the fishery question fundamentally in order to manifest to the world its unalterable attitude toward Japan, which is undoubtedly the wisest policy for the Soviet Government in coping with the prevailing international situation.

Significance of Japanese-Soviet Modus Vivendi

KOKUMIN

The newly-signed fishery agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union is the seventh modus vivendi, extending the validity of the existing Fisheries Convention until the end of this year. Although it is by no means satisfactory, particularly, from the viewpoint of a long pending permanent treaty, nevertheless we should not overlook the special significance of the conclusion of the modus vivendi this time.

As pointed out in the announcement of the Board of Information, although the negotiation for the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet Fisheries Convention continued to be held last year, it was put in abeyance on account of the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. Therefore, although it is a modus vivendi, the conclusion of an agreement amidst the complicated international situation must be regarded as clear indication of existing political relations between this country and the Soviet Union, which must be said a victory for our diplomacy.

U.S. VERY HARD HIT BY LACK OF RUBBER

Must Spend Over Eleven Billion Dollars for Substitute, Says Jesse Jones

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—Jesse Jones, U.S. Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, has informed President Roosevelt of the increased synthetic rubber program to the following effect, according to a Washington report reaching here today.

1. The Finance Reconstruction Board has decided to expand the increased synthetic rubber program production limit from 400,000 tons to 700,000 assuring the rubber manufacturing factories necessary raw materials.

2. The Board, therefore, is authorized to appropriate $11,100,000,000 necessary for purpose of raw materials. This fund will be used for the following purpose.

(a) Approximately 700 factories for war materials will be either built or enlarged at a cost of $5,000,000,000, while it is authorized to purchase strategical materials amounting to $1,750,000,000.

(b) A sum amounting to $2,216,000,000 was allotted to the fund for purchase of metals and $85,000,000 for rubber.

(c) It was also authorized to grant the Allied nations loans up to $1,260,000,000 and friendly countries, especially, Latin American countries, loans up to $496,000,000.

3. In the light of the program, the United States tin factories will start their operations for production with Bolivian tin stores.

Secretary of Commerce Jones also reported on the agreements concluded with Latin American countries regarding the purchase of wool and other raw materials, according to the Washington report, to the following effect:

(a) In accordance with the agreements 5,400,000 lbs of wool will be purchased at a cost of $2,500,000.

(b) A sum amounting to $34,200,000 will be spent in purchasing hides and skins, mainly from Argentina, while the amount for purchase of Cuban sugar is not mentioned.

(c) From Mexico, all surplus of minerals, ores, and strategical fibers will be purchased.

4. The program reserves a sum amounting to $1,500,000 for hemp production in Central America and a sum amounting to $8,000,000 for "Americanization" of transports in Latin American countries, and $1,500,000 for training of Latin American pilots.

In conclusion, Mr. Jones stated that up to March 13, Latin American countries got credits amounting to $496,000,000 but did not specify for what purposes.

101,500 Men Killed In Factory Accidents In U.S. During 1941

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Some 101,500 industrial operatives were killed and 350,000 crippled by factory accidents during 1941, according to a statement made by President Roosevelt at a meeting of the Safety First Committee held in Washington yesterday which was received here today. Roosevelt's statement said, factory accidents in 1941 increased by 5 per cent over 1940 and 460,000,000 working days were lost. He added that factory accidents topped the list of the causes of death of men ranging from 21 to 44 years of age.

Enemy Lies All Blasted By Spokesman of Army

(Continued from Page 1)

Allied fleet off Java. The Japanese Imperial Headquarters, following due investigations, announced the result on March 3. Ten days later, the Anglo-American side belatedly issued a communique and affirmed the loss of 13 warships during the naval encounter.

"On March 8, one day before the unconditional surrender of the combined forces of the Allies in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies, the Anglo-Americans broadcast reassuringly over the radio that they were scoring victories on the various fronts through effecting strong counter-attacks on the Japanese Forces. On March 9, only one day after the broadcast in which the enemy 'bravely' boasted that they would fight to the last man, General H. Ter Porten, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of the enemy, proposed an unconditional surrender in the whole of the Netherlands East Indies.

"When General Sir Archibald Wavell took to his heels from Java, the enemy gave as an excuse the necessity of his services in defending India and Burma. No sooner had they said this than Rangoon, the capital of Burma, crumbled before the might of the Imperial Forces.

Chiang Bamboozles Anglo-Americans

"Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents are habitual criminals insofar as the groundless rumors are concerned, and they are guilty of no less than a million 'crimes' of such a nature. The pitiful part about it is that the Anglo-American countries, influenced by the skillfully screened propaganda of the Chungking Administration, swallowed them hook, line and sinker, so to speak, and made a grave and costly mistake in misjudging the real strength of the Japanese Empire, which resulted in the succession of smashing defeats since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"When Chen Kung-po, head of the Legislative Yuan of the Nanking Government and concurrently special mayor of Shanghai, visited Japan the year before last, he spoke before a large body of Chinese representatives in Osaka to the following effect:

"I am firmly convinced that there is no other means for China to restore peace and order than to cooperate with Japan. Some of the Chinese people branded me a traitor and cast various curses upon me, but nevertheless, I joined Wang Ching-wei, current President of the National Government, in his movement for the establishment of peace.

"'The Japanese officers and men at the front are protecting the cultural institutions of China amidst the turmoil of war, while the Japanese people on the home front are extending sympathies toward the Chinese residents, sparing no efforts in consoling them, and are devoting their efforts to the construction of a lasting peace in East Asia. I am glad that I made no mistake in deciding to cooperate with the people of Japan, who have a high moral sense and are overflowing with the generosity of the Bushido spirit, in achieving the ultimate goal.'

"I am confident that his address represents the true sentiment of the Chinese nationals. I must emphasize that the Japanese aspect of a war varies fundamentally from that of the Anglo-Americans which is based on imperialism and aggressive principles. Japan will crush any nation that does her an ill turn, but she is prepared also to extend a warm hand to those who deserve such favors for she is fighting in order to refute false doctrines and to bring out the truth."

SHIPS SEEKING SHELTER

Norwegian Vessels in Pacific Instructed to Anchor at Kusaie

Domei

BERLIN, March 22.—The Norwegian Marine Transportation Society today wired instructions to all Norwegian vessels now navigating in the Indian, Pacific and Australian waters, immediately to call at either Kusaie Island, on eastern Caroline Islands; Rabaul, New Britain; and Penang or Saigon, which are under Japanese control, for shelter, regardless of the ports to which they are proceeding, a D.N.B. dispatch received here today revealed, quoting an Oslo report.

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648 PUPILS NAMED AS MODEL CHILDREN

Are Children of War Veterans Excelling in Study and Supporting Family

Six hundred and forty-eight boys and girls selected from 347 different national schools of Tokyo have been chosen on Monday by the Behind-the-Front National Service Federation as model children, whose fathers or brothers have either given up their lives for the country or are now at the war front, and who not only help look after their families but do excellent work in school.

These students will be presented with awards by the principals of their respective schools on March 25, at their graduation ceremonies.

Among the candidates are girls, who take the whole responsibility of housework in place of their mothers and also have to do private work to support the family.

There are others, who gallantly deliver milk in the mornings to help the family in place of their brothers, who have died at the front or their fathers, who are sick in bed. There is a pair of twins, who, while delivering newspapers every day, captured high honors at their school. Here are some of the brave boys and girls.

Teruko Kitamura, is a second-year girl student in the higher primary class of the Setagaya National School in Tokyo, whose father is ill in bed, mother is dead, the eldest brother died at the front, the second brother died of illness, and whose sister is working as a telephone operator. Teruko is in sole charge of the milk delivery, which is the family's occupation. Yet despite her arduous work, she does excellent work at school and has never been tardy.

Hatsu Inoue, a first-year student in the higher primary class of the Imado National School, Tokyo, whose father died on the battlefield, helps her working mother with household duties.

Zaezon and Uemon Ota, twins in the fifth grade of the Gekkohara National School, Tokyo, have been delivering newspapers every day for the past two years after their eldest brother had gone to the front. They are excellent students.

Masanao Mise, in the second year in the higher primary school of the Aoyama National School, Tokyo, is the fourth son of a family of 11 children. His eldest brother died in the China Affair, his second brother is now somewhere on the front, the third brother joined the Army last year, and Masanao eagerly awaits the answer to his application to join the Navy.

He captured first place for his school in hand-grenade throwing at the athletic meet held at Meiji Shrine last year. As a student, he leads his class and he helps support his much honored family by working twice a week at the Aoyama Post Office.

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Turkey Will Fight If Decision Forced By Inimical Action

(Continued From Page 1)

Thus, such active operations of the Soviet forces have caused the British side considerable worry.

Outwardly, Britain has permitted the Soviet activity in the Iran district and it seems as though it is intending to make the Soviet undertake the defense of the area.

From present indication, it appears that Britain has given the Soviet the right to use the Mosul oilfield keeping only the refining plants and equipments under British control. In this connection, it is further reported that the only oilfield under the complete control of Britain in Iran and Iraq is the Awaz oilfield.

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Capital Paid-up 72,200,000
Reserve Funds 50,360,000
Deposits (31/12/'41) .. 3,204,712,251
HEAD OFFICE: Imabashi 3-chome, Osaka
KOBE BRANCH: Sakaye-machi 2-chome
155 Branches and 47 sub-offices throughout Japan
Correspondents: All Principal Cities at Home and Abroad

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... ¥ 70,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 50,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 58,060,000
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.
AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI